PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,129.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 9-39 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
22nd June	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5304	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	A'OLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	3rd Oct, "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	M gnen	10th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	420	640	370	480	300	450
Port Said	420	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	490	760	390	590
Liverpool	800	900	473	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of Glasgow	...	....	June 5	June 14	July 9
	City of Vienna	...	....	" 11	" 21	" 16
*‡	City of London	...	June 23	" 29	July 8	Aug. 1
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 27	" 30	Aug. 6	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 3	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 20th June	8 a.m. (direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 21st June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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15th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5099	A. de Petris	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEM-A	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7589	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cuccini	19th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bebito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "

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ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

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CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.
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Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
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The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

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The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
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The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
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The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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SECOND TO NONE.
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Entebbe.			

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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
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Manager

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Penang.	Foochow.	Saigon.
Singapore.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	Tientsin.
Bangkok.	Batavia.	Hankow.	Yokohama.
Soerabaya.	Manilla.	Kobe.	New York.
Cebu (Philippines).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Dairen (Dalny)	Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Manager
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

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BRANCHES:
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CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S. "OCEANA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway at his Office, near the Church Gate Station, up to 12 O'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1907, for the PURCHASE of COAL ASHES (English and Country), thrown out by the Locomotive Engines (a) on the whole of Broad Gauge Section including all branches, (b) Parel Running Shed, (c) at the Sabarmati Oil Mill, and (d) for cleaning and sifting the ashes at the Parel Running Shed.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of Annas 8 for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for coal ashes."

W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
PAREL WORKS, 13TH JUNE, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. FRAMJI BOMANJI JIJIBHAI, FURDOONJI BOMANJI JIJIBHAI, and BURJORJI DADABHAI JIJIBHAI, Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. DADABHAI BOMANJI JIJIBHAI, have agreed TO SELL the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule below to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned, at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which period the purchase will be completed, without regard to any claim or interest not submitted aforesaid. Dated this 14th day of June, 1907.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being in Rampart Row and Rope Walk Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 421 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and is bounded as follows :— That is to say, on or towards the East by the house and building formerly belonging to Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai, Bart., but now of Bai Peerojbai Jamsetji Jeejibhai; on or towards the West by Rope Walk Lane; on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Dhunjibhoy Framji, Esq., but now of Haji Ali Bebany; and on or towards the South by Rampart Row aforesaid and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 55, New No. 1895, Old Survey No. 1502, and New Survey No. 9197, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is Assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward A Nos. 1174 and 1177, and Street Nos. 29 and 1-3.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

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A guarantee furnished to refund the amount, if not satisfied. Write sharp to THE PRINCIPAL, "THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," BARODA.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, 1907, at 3-0 p.m. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1906.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. M. B. Dadabhoy, Brijvalabdas Daga, Hormusji Nusserwanjee Ghista and Radhakisen Joravurmal as Directors in terms of Clauses 84 and 93 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

(सही) कस्तुरचंद दागा एन्ड सन्स,
s. c. KASTOORCHAND DAGA & SONS,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 13TH JUNE, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th June to 11th July, 1907 (both days inclusive).

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Snap Collars, Scaling Ladders, Male and Female Instantaneous Couplings, Rubber Valves, Rubber Washers, Tins of Rubber Solution, Coils of Line, 2 3/1" Flaxen Hose and Quick Steam Raising Boiler.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
12th June, 1907.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

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OOTACAMUND, NILGIRI HILLS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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By Frank A. Martin, for eight years Engineer-in-Chief to the Amirs, Abdur Rahman and Habib-Ullah. Illustrated by the Author's Drawings and Photographs and by other Photographs. Rs. 9-3.

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By Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, C.B. An informal record, profusely illustrated from a fertile Sketch-book of his recent journey to Southern Central Africa with the Duke of Connaught. Rs. 16-6.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolutions Nos. 3151 and 2152, dated, respectively, 17th September, 1901 and 6th May 1907, the Municipality of Karachi invite tenders for Karachi Municipal Loans to the extent of (2,36,500) two lakhs, thirty-six thousand and five hundred of rupees only.

2. Debentures will be issued for the sum of Rupees Five hundred (500) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., payable half-yearly, on the 1st August and 1st February.

3. The loan will be repayable by equal annual instalments of Rs. 8,000 the debentures to be discharged being drawn by lot at an assembly of Municipal Councillors to be held in July in each year.

4. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows:—

(10) Ten per cent. on application.
(15) Fifteen per cent. on allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(50) Fifty per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment, from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date when payment of such instalments is due, always providing payment of the instalments has been duly made.

6. If any instalment be not paid in full, within one month after it becomes due, any payments that have been made shall be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loans" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 15th July 1907, by the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, or by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownaggur, Amraoti, Poona, Sukkur and Surat.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Councillors of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

T. L. F. BEAUMONT,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
KARACHI, 10TH JUNE, 1907.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I am now prepared to meet the great demand of all my customers regarding various Articles of Wearing Apparel specially ordered for the coming Monsoon, and I guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

You simply visit the Shop once and I am sure you will not regret it as my PRICES are surprisingly CHEAP.

I am second to none in Prices. Therefore don't lose a golden chance of buying Articles at Cost Price.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. Forbes & Co's Godown.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST 2 NIGHTS!

LAST 2 NIGHTS!!

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success.

THE NEW ALADDIN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

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Stalls Reserved 5
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Pit .....Rs. 2, Back seats, Re. 1

Seats booked for the Season at a discount of 20 per cent. Box plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

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Rules for &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

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They are always Horizontal
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CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
WATERS

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW BRA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wine and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER may save you a large loss—See the "PERFECTION." Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 55, Meadow Street.

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BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 14 Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort,

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DREN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Moti Prices would be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6285 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE is being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rupees—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English C. S. Open Carriage.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th Inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Booms, to the highest bidder :—
1 English-built C. Spring Open Carriage.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, show cupboard, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, Milner's safe, square piano by Richard Lipp, chest-of-drawer, sofas.
2 fine woollen carpets, 12 by 6¾ and 12 by 9 feet.
1 beautiful Ascia (improved English concertina), by Wheetsone and Co., London, with a set of philharmonic reeds.
35 Cloth-bound new volumes of Encyclopædia Britannica.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. S. Khaswalla—
Ex s. s. "Drachenfels."
MSK.—10 bales 100 reams grey coloured paper, 480 sheets of 21 by 36 inches and 36lbs.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Tailoring Co.—
Ex s. s. "Arabia."
366-2—1 case, golf caps.
366-3—1 case, haberdashery.
367-2—1 case, gent's boaters.
Ex "Macedonia."
393-10—1 case dress, tunic and zephyr shirts.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicyles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Double-seated circular brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred dogcart in perfect condition by Stephens.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Flora Fountain, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, in the shop lately vacated by Tait's Diamond Palace, the following fancy goods, suitable for presentation, consisting of fancy glassware such as flower-vases, centre-pieces, epergnes, etc.
Platedware such as cruets, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, butter and jam pots, sardine boxes, toast racks, boxes of fruit and fish knives and forks, salvers, tea trays, tentalus frames, etc.
Leather and plush goods such as ladies' companions and dress ng bags, dressing cases, albums, hand-bags, etc.
Also musical boxes with bells, drums and dolls, small table safes, clocks, time-pieces, graphophone, one set of latest edition Encyclopedia Britannica, etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE, at Tank Bunder, near Kali Chowkey, of a Bone-Crushing Factory and Saw-Mill, both combined.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Tank Bunder, Frere Road, near Kali Chowkey, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Cassum Noor Mahomed, and on account and risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Moose.
The following Bone-crushing factory and Saw-mill both combined, comprising—
1 Corrugated iron-roofed shed.
1 Boiler, 30 by 7 feet, with its chimney, 60 by 3½ ft.
1 Engine 16 by 32ft.
7 Machines for cutting round wood pieces,
2 Machines for cutting 3 ft. broad, square beams with saws,
1 Machine for cutting one foot and a half broad, square beams with its saw.
1 Lathe,
1 Large drill machine.
75 Large and small saws for cutting round pieces shaftings leather beltings and accessories.
Also 1 Bone-crushing machine, No. 4½ with sieves, shaftings and accessories.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
N. B.—The above will be sold in one lot.
The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), the Materials for removal of the following buildings :—
The materials of building street No. 2 A, case No 14, Gamdevi Road.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Gardens, a large quantity of axes, picks, buckets, country tiles, cast iron scraps, jungle wood cages, deal wood boxes, garden knives, wooden post, teakwood railing, wooden gates, wrought iron scrap, galvanized pipe fittings, bends, couplings, etc.

On the same day at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the Water Works Stores, Chinchpogly.

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable st

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 14.] [BOMBAY, *June* 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	95	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97⅝		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64¼	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	30⅛		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛		1/16
Do. in New York	66⅜		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87¼		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅛	⅛	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3⅛	⅛	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4⅛	⅛	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4⅜	⅛	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £75.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 13/16d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 1st arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ £0.000
Gold „ ... £ 80.000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Easier
Total Sales	5.000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	6.000
Mid-Americans	7·19+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/2 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·68 +04	6·66 +05	6·58 +05	6·49 +02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·40 +02	6·36 +01	6·35 +02	6·33 +02	6·34 +02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9.000 bales
Do. do. last year	5.900 „
Exports to Great Britain	3.000 „
Do. to Continent	4.000 „

Spot Cotton.—12·15 unchged.

Futures.—Month of July, 11·87 —04. Do. do. Dec. 11·63 —11. Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through official weather reports considered favorable.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12⅛ unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 12·94 unchanged.
Do. do. of August 12·41 —16
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

NEW YORK, June 14.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	34.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	12.000
Do. do. to France and Continent	17.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	414.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	226.000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 7/32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 3/32
Good Broach	d. 5 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 7/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 7/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 7/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 7/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 7/32
Fine Belatti	d. 4 31/32
Good Belatti	d. 4 7/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 7/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 1/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 7/32

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 23/32 Sellers, Months—June-Aug.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 1/32 sellers, Months—June-July.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 29/32 Sellers, Months—June-Aug.
Cocanada Cotton Ginned C. I. F.—*d.* 4 29/32 Sellers, Months—June-Aug.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—32⅛ New Terms—July-August—London —Value Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/4—June-July
Amsterdam—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/7 Value.
Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£113 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 9

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 17 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India Net.	£ 7 6 3

ARRIVALS:—"Unsinga."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
9 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 6,14,493	London	Oriental	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ..	32,50			
188 Bars Silver ..	4,15,734	do	do	do
129 Bars Silver ..	3,09,578	do	do	Chartered Bank
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,84,000	do	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs ..	7,50,000	Port Said	do	do
50 Boxes	37,50,000	do	do	National Bank
1 Bag Gold coins	2,145	Marseilles	do	C Castoor-chand & Co.
10 Boxes Sovs ..	7,50,000	Alexandria	do	Chartered Bank
2 Bundles Gold Coins	6:0	Baghdad	Dumra	A M Shaikoo..
Silver	2,240			
Rupees	3,700			
Silver Coins.	340			
2 Parcels Silver..	96	London	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
150 Bars Silver..	Nil	do	Oriental	Mint Master...
733 Boxes Mexican Dollars	Nil	do	do	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
There are borrowers for two months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange:—
The tone of the Market remains firm. At opening all Banks were offering to sell at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 ¼d. for demand Bank Bills. There has been little or no enquiry and, with business 1s. 4 ¼d. T. T. could be done up to the 19th instant. The credit rate is also firmer, most Banks refusing to buy under 1s. 4 ¼d. 3months' sight. Bills, however, are not plentiful. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171 1/2.
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	149 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	130

Government Paper:—
There has been a stronger tone in the Market to-day. Quotations opened at 96⅜, and without much doing improved to 96 13/16. Calcutta Market is also advised steadier, their quotations being 96 11/16 for ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote:—

Cash	96·13
1st Settlement	96·13

Bullion:—
In London, on Friday, the Bar Silver Market closed easier, ready and forward bars being 1/16 down at 30 ⅜ and 30 15/16 respectively. The New York Market was also ⅛ weaker at 66 ⅜. In our local Bazaar the Market opened 78 7/16 ex-duty for ready and improved to 78 9/16. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.
We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	9	0
Ditto 2nd „	78	6	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The Market is easier and prices are gradually giving way. There is little or no demand for contracts of old crop.
In spot cotton a small business was reported at Colaba. Holders were readily meeting the enquiry and rates were easier. The demand from shippers which was very limited for high grades.
In New Crop, prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower, but there is little doing at the decline, and the Market closes quiet.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	272	June,
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	228	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon	210	„
Fine „ Khanggaum Akola	205/6	„
Fine „ Amraoti	205/6	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	190	„
Fine „ Khandeish	190	„
Fine „ Bengals	189	„
Good Westerns	235/6	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	245/6	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 258	March 08	
Fine „ Khanggaum Akola	„ 223	Jan. 08	
Fine „ Bengals	„ 202	„	
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„ 203	„	
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	„ 184	„	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4.000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 „

Future Delivery prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·33 —05	6·62 —04	6·53 —05	6·45 —04	6·35 —05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·32 —04	6·31 —04	6·23 —05	6·23 —06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The Martet is steady and prices are unchanged. A moderate business is doing.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
September	„ 8 11 0	R. T.	

Rapeseed:—
We have no change to report in rates, but there is only a small enquiry. Quotations are:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 15 0
„ Delhi	Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat	9 6 0

Poppyseed:—
The Market is firm with a fair business passing.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 4 0 to Rs. 10 5 0
Castorseed:— ... Rs. 37 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Cottonseed:— ... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Easier.
Mowraseed:— July-August Rs. 6 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat:—
The Market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote:—
White Delhi June-July ... Rs. 5 1 0
„ Karachi ... Rs. 4 13 0
LOCAL YARNS:—
The Market is steadier owing to a better enquiry from Europe and to an improvement in the China Market. A fair business is reported for the Levant and there seems every prospect of the trade developing and giving further scope for the local mills to operate.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,410
India	58

Mills:—

Century	1,630
David	3824
Empress	421
Kohinoor	757½
Manekji Petit	3.130
Standard	1.150
Taxtile	1.220
Luxmi cotton	1.345

Presses:—

New Berar	550
New Prince of Wales	495
New Mofussil	620

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown and Co.	325
Badhan Pile and Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	975
Bombay Steam Nav.	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1.045
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	75
Telephone Co.	3½
Treacher and Co.	625

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	530
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti Valley	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., Friday:—

Cotton	9.220 bales.
Wheat	6.936 cwts.
Linseed	21.308 „
Rapeseed	5.411 „
Gingellyseed	920 „
Poppyseed	4.205 „
Groundnuts	43 „
Castorseed	4.779 „
Rice	1.554 „
Myrabollams	778 „
Cottonseed	20.737 „
Mowrseed	220 „
Gram	3.693 „
Joowar	1.907 „
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 15.] [BOMBAY, *June* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	93 7/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	94 3 4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 11/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	5/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/8	3/16	
Do. in New York	67 1/4	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4%	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4%	⅛	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4%		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4⅛		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £2,50,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 120,000
Gold to Calcutta ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spot	Good demand.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Easier.
Total Sales	10.000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	5.000 bales.
Imports	2.000 bales.
Mid-Americans	7·16—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10½—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·66 —02	6·64 —02	6·55 —03	6·45 —04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·27 —03	6·33 —03	6·30 —02	6·29 —04	6·29 —03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. do. last year	3,700
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	8,000

Spot Cotton—12·90—25
Futures—Month of July 11·61—26 Declined owing to bulls unloading and to reports of crop damage being denied.
Do. do. Dec. 11·41—22

New York:—
Spot Cotton—12⅞—1/16
Futures—Month of July 12·75—19
Do. do. August 12·27—04
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	15,000	bales
„ Total *Visible Supply*	3,070,000	„
„ „ „ East Indian	364,000	„
„ Quantity in Sight	13,130,000	„

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	35,000	bales
„ Sold on Speculation	...	
„ Sold for Exportation	...	
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	63,000	„
„ Actual Exports	7,000	„
„ Week's Imports	32,000	„
„ Stock	1,157,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	700	„
„ Sold on Speculation	...	
„ Sold for Exportation	...	
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,300	„
„ Actual Exports	100	„
„ Week's Imports	3,000	„
„ Stocks	35,000	„
Afloat Americans	70,000	„
„ Indians	22,000	„

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—32¢ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 4s. 7d.—Buyers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., writing from Liverpool on May 28, say:—
Since May 21st we have only had three business days, and prices show on balance a further advance of 3 to 5 points.
We did hope the developments of the past week would shed more light on the situation, and enable one to get a clearer idea of the prospects.
The position, however, is just as puzzling as ever.
The market is being daily subjected to such a cross fire of contradictory cables, that one does not know which way to turn. Cables reporting disaster are followed a week later by mail advices giving all the harrowing details, whereas other letters and cables report warm fine weather.
We have a letter from very conservative friends in Louisiana, describing the conditions in that State, from which it appears that the plant, where up, looks sickly, and that grass is growing very quickly in the fields. Cold rains have destroyed the seed in the uplands, where it has not been washed away, and have carried away, too, the fertilizers that had been put in.
Thus the farmer's work is trebled, for he has not only to replant, but to procure fresh seed, which is very scarce, and also to renew the fertilizer.
This is indeed a dismal picture, but happily such conditions do not apply to the whole belt.
The same friends write that Texas farmers have plenty of seed for the necessary replanting, and of good quality, also that the condition of the plant in that State promises good stands, given dry hot weather.
And the last weekly weather report of the Bureau at Washington showed fair weather all over the Belt.
The lack of seed has been somewhat relieved by the action of the oil mills, the proprietors of which, in view of the high prices obtainable, have disposed to farmers of a great deal of seed which they had intended to use for crushing.
At the same time, this seed—it is said by many—is not of such good quality as the farmers were able to sow in the first instance. We have therefore the possibility of this seed coming up irregularly and not producing such a good plant as the original seed would have done.
To shew how contradictory reports of damage are, and how local they may be in their influence, we might mention that yesterday a cable was received from Dallas, Tex, reporting damage by a tornado, whereas a cable from Fort Worth, which is quite near, described the weather as warm and clear.
All serious men admit, however, that great delay has been occasioned, and we have still to learn whether it is yet too late to repair the damage.
No one says yet that it is too late to replant. A friend told us yesterday, in fact, that some seven years ago when he lived in Houston, the Colorado River overflowed towards the end of May, and that it was only in the first week in June that the replanting was finished. In spite of this, a fine crop was secured.
The great danger of the delay lies in the future progress of the plant. Altogether it approaches the critical period of its life not nearly so strong as would have been the case, had it had a good start, from good seed.
All, therefore, still depends on the weather.
One must not be too sanguine of any great drop in prices; the fear of unfavourable weather during the summer and autumn will probably tend to keep them steady. But there is a difference between keeping steady, and keeping at an abnormal level, for that is what may be said of the present value of cotton.
Prices are well over 6d, at the start of a season, with still the possibility of a good sized yield. This price is perhaps justified for summer months, when we consider the dearth of good grades; a relatively high price may perhaps be admitted as correct for the next crop, in consequence of the huge contracts made ahead. But even taking these into consideration, must one not admit that 7/F at 6.15d is extremely high?
We wonder, therefore, whether this price can be maintained?
As said before, everything depends on the weather. If it remains fine, we may see a distinct setback, but if it becomes bad again, we may see a further advance.
The first Bureau Report, due next Tuesday, may throw more light on the condition of the crop.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A slight advance took place, in sympathy with American cotton, but this was subsequently lost, in consequence of liquidations by bull operators in Alexandria and on the Continent.
Crop news continues good, and there is nothing fresh to report. Much depends on the progress of the American crop, for if this is late, Egyptian cotton may have to serve as substitute for long stapled American, for a longer period than was previously expected.

May.—6·58d.
M.-J.—6·57d.
A.-S.—6·33d.
J.-F.—6·15d.
Options:—O.-N., single 0·29d., double 0·58d.
N.-D., „ 0·32d., „ 0·64d.
D.-J., „ 0·34d., „ 0·68d.
J.-F., „ 0·37d., „ 0·74d.

Egyptians:—
July Liverpool.—9·55/64d.
Nov. „ 9·45/64d.
July Alexandria.—T 18 28/32
Nov. „ T 19 2/32

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—June 7, at Lahore, the wife of L. S. Deane, of twin sons.
STACK—June 7, at Sitapur, U. P., the wife of Captain H. T. Stack, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

DUFF—June 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Jessie, wife of Patrick Duff, of Simlah, North Bhagulpore, aged 48.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.
SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.
WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re 1.
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THE CHEMISTS,
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 2-42m. 3-25a.; Low water, 8-25m., 10-2a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m, Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League. Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 2-12m., 3-25a.; Low water, 8-25m., 10-2a.
Tuesday, June 18.—Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 3-34m., 4-10a.; Low water, 9-13m., 11-4a.
Wednesday, June 19.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p. m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, 5 30. p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 4-35m, 5-2 a.; Low water, 10-14m.
Thursday, June 20.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 5-51m., 6-1a.; Low water, 0-7m., 11-14a.
Friday, June 21.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 7-9m., 7-2s.; Low water, 1-2m, 1-4a.
Saturday, June 22.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 o'clock noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-22m., 8 2a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-12a.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Kondia Mahar, a Hindu labourer, while bathing in the Elphinstone Mill tank, was accidentally drowned yesterday.

H. H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPORE.—His Highness the Maharana of Dharampore has arrived in Bombay, and puts up in a bungalow at Cumballa Hill.

WARDS FOR OBSTETRICS AND SURGERY.—Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad, has offered Rs. 15,000 to the local Civil Hospital for wards for obstetrics and surgery.

SECRETARY TO A DEWAN.—Mr Kaikhusroo Hormusji Wadia, B. A., Head Assistant to the Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, has been appointed Secretary to the Dewan of the Junagadh State.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Koopa Kalianji, a Hindu Shroff, reported to the police that on Saturday night his place of business in Tantanpura Street had been broken into, and that he was robbed of his ornaments valued at Rs. 1,075. The complainant was sleeping in the room in which the theft was committed, but heard no noise.

HONOUR TO A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—The Land Mandal of Bombay met last night at their wady near the Cowasjee Patel Tank, to congratulate their president, Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal, on his success in securing a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the meeting which presented an address of congratulation to Mr. Motilal.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. *Congella* via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day. A supplementa mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 18th instant. Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. *Ischia*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day.

CHARGE AGAINST A VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Power charged Surta Ratna, victoria driver No. 403, with failing to give to the police property left in his carriage by a passenger named Kondiba Nagoba. Complainant engaged the accused's gharry on Friday and discharged it in Carna Road, leaving four umbrellasin it. The accused took one of these to his house and kept the other threat his stable. The Magistrate fined the accused Re. 6.

MUSIC AT GREEB'S.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger this evening, from 7 o'clock:—

March	H. I. M. ... Myddleton
Overture	The White Queen ... Metra
Waltz	Ensueno Seduction ... Rosas
Selection	The Orchid ... Caryll
Intermezzo	Orynthal ... Hume
Mazurka	Glueklich ist wer vergisst ... J Strauss
Waltz	Bad'ner Mad'ln ... K Komzake
Two-Step	Miss Liberty ... Tilzer

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Gafoor Mabomed, a Pathan, was charged with attempting to murder one Moosakhan Alikhan in May last. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged by the complainant that the accused and two other Pathans inveigled him into a house in Duncan Road and attempted to take his life by hanging him. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 17th June as a graduation day the following degrees will be conferred:—

I. C. E.—First Class.—Mehta, Hemchand Ramjibhai.
Second class.—Dabke, Madhav Keshav Shah, Hiralal Motilal, and Sajnani, Tejumal Chimandas.
L. M. and S.—Second Class.—DeMiranda, Igeacio Manoel, Kapadia, Nowroji Bejanji, Rabadina, Kaikobad Bahmanji, and Shahane, Wasudev Raghunath.
B. A.—Second Class.—Asad, Najmuddin G. M. Jayakar, Manmohan Ranganath, Kanetkar, Gangadhar Govind, Lele, Devidas Bhaskar, and Pradhan, Govind Raghunatrao. Pass.—Bhat, Vishnu Mahadev, Chabria Lilaram Dharamdas, Doshi, Dwarkadas Moticband, Dubash, Framroz Rustomji, Garud, Vinayak Vamar, Gupte, Yashvant Rajaram, Kale, Shankar, Sakharam, Khaire, Lakshman Bhau, Limaye, Vasudev Mahadev, Mehta, Maganlal Dahyabhai, Pradhan, Mukund Babaji, Riswadkar, Vasudev Krishna, Sule, Ramchandra, Govind and Vachharajani, Manilal Vrajlal. Not Classed.—Patankar, Madhav Jagannath, Sanghvi, Navalchand Gulabchand.
L. L.B.—Second Division.—Kapadia, Jeshtaram Sundarji, Karanjavala, Framroze Erachsha, Limaye, Govind Hari and Tavade, Ganesh Bhau.
M. A.—Second Class.—Acharya, Kripashankar Dayashankar, Fernandes, Roque D, and Shastri, Bhupatrai J. G. Pass Divan, Jivanlal Hariprasad, Joshi, Ramchandra Krishna, Raje, Keshav Appaji and Shaikh, Mahammad Abdulkarim.

PARSEE GENETAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The Secretary begs to announce receipt of the following contributions, towards the abovenamed Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously announced	2,42,807	9	7
From Ray Jerbai F Cama, in memory of the late Dr R N Khori, M D, F R C P	15,000	0	0
Netti proceeds of the sale of 399 copies of the late Sir D M Petet Barts "Vaijadak Toochka Sangra," presented by Sir Dinsha M Petit, Bart	400	0	0
Mr Manekshia D Doctor, in memory of his late parents, Dhinshaw and Rattonbai	55	0	0
Mr Shapurji C Khambatta, in memory of his late Sister, Bai Sirinbai C Khambatta, On Roje 1 Mah 7,1876	15	0	0
Mr Dorabji D Birla in memory of his brother-in-law, Mr Hormasji F Katrak, in his Oothumna ceremony	11	0	0
Bai Sirinbai Dorabji Birla, in memory of her brother, Mr Hormasji F Katrak, in his Gothumna ceremony	11	0	0
Sums under Rs. 5	5	0	0
Total	2,58,334	9	7

ALTHOUGH France has had possession of both banks of the Mekong for some years, while the lower portion of the Salween has been dominated by England for a much longer period, no progress had been made towards the commercial utilisation of either river. The fatal impediment in both instances is the occurrence of practically unnavigable rapids in the upper reaches. Great Britain finally abandoned her long endeavours to utilise the Salween for trade with Western China when Lord Curzon suspended the construction of the branch railway from Mandalay to Kunlong Ferry. France, more persevering, has continued her efforts on the Mekong, but it is beginning to be reluctantly admitted by the experts of the Colonial party that even if steam launches could be got as far as Luang Prabang during the dry season, the cost of transport could not fail to be prohibitive.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well knowu through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Beguided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All bhemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beaus.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 17th June, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

A NEW "RAI SAHEB."

Presentation of a Sanad to Mr. C. Varadarajoo Moodaliar.

The premises of the Deccan Club at Secunderabad presented a very unique and gala appearance last Thursday evening, the occasion being the presentation by Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B., Commanding the Secunderabad-Bolarum Division, of the Sanad granted to Mr. C. Varadarajoo Moodaliar by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring on him the title of "Rai Saheb." The Club grounds were beautifully decorated with flags and buntings and illuminated with a number of Kitson lights, in the centre of which a Shamianah was erected for the reception of the guests. The Band of the Hyder

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

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"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

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The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1907.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIAN NOTABLES.

SPEAKING at the Srinagar Durbar a fortnight since, the Kashmir Resident to some extent anticipated Mr. Morley's announcement as to an advisory Council, when he stated, "it is within my personal knowledge that the present Viceroy has set himself to devise some means for giving many loyal and capable Indian rulers scope for the display of their abilities." Sir Francis Younghusband's statement also indicates the personnel of the Council which in the Secretary of State's somewhat nebulous allusion to its composition and aims is referred to as one of "Notables," though it is obvious that an assembly of this character having advisory powers could only be composed of Princes of the first rank, of proved capacity, and possessing an intimate acquaintance with the aspirations of modern India. It will be remembered that last year, shortly after the return of the Prince of Wales from his Eastern tour, rumours began to arrive in India of a project which Mr. Morley was said to be considering for the formation of an Indian Council of State, to be composed of the most sagacious Indian rulers, who would thus be closely associated with the executive side of the Administration, forming a useful connecting link between us and the congeries of races under our sway. The idea, which was not a novel one, was well received by the majority of the Press though some boeotian members professed to discern administrative dangers in it as the commencement of a scheme of devolution which had Home Rule for India as an ultimate goal. Nothing further regarding the new departure had transpired for many months until Sir F. Younghusband lifted a corner of the purdah and gave us a glimpse of the Viceroy working out its details, and last week we had the Secretary of State's formal announcement that the scheme had received official approbation. It appears, however, to have dwindled considerably in its passage along the state anvils, as its final shape is somewhat dissimilar to that which it had assumed in the popular imagination, for an Advisory Council is a materially different entity from a Council of State. But even in its less comprehensive form the Council will be welcomed as a concession to legitimate Indian aspirations, and an indication that the Government desires to avail itself of indigenous talent which undoubtedly exists in Feudatory States and which has hitherto been wholly neglected.

To trace the genesis of the movement which has at length received the official imprimatur it is necessary to glance back to the days of thirty years ago, to the period when the first of the Imperial Viceroys, Lord Lytton, was preparing us for the assumption of the Queen's new title and the first of the Great Delhi pageants. To him certainly belongs the merit of being the first to recognize the possibilities of Feudatory India, and it is curious to find his old friend, Mr. John Morley, whose politics are of a totally different hue, coinciding now with opinions which were regarded as heretical when they were first uttered. Writing to Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State, the Viceroy of the mid-seventies said: "I am convinced that the fundamental political mistake of able, experienced, officials is a belief that we can hold India securely by what they call good government. The only political representatives of native opinion are the Babus, whom we have educated to write semi-seditious articles in the Native Press, and who really represent nothing but the social anomaly of their own position. But the Indian Chiefs and Princes are a powerful aristocracy, to secure completely and efficiently utilise which is, I am convinced, the most important problem now before us. I admit that it is not easy of immediate solution." Impressed with the idea formulated in this correspondence with the Secretary of State, Lord Lytton later on proposed the creation of a consultative "Council of the Empire" to which selected Feudatory Princes would be nominated and which would have the right of considering matters of imperial concern, such as defence, postal arrangements, coinage and customs as we learn from his daughter's story of his administration. Lord Lytton's scheme was the establishment of an Indian Privy Council, restricted at the commencement to the principal rulers whose advice might be useful on matters of State policy, as instances might occur when their counsel and experience would be of considerable value. The Home Government, however, were not prepared to accept Lord Lytton's views which were regarded as being in advance of the requirements of the period, though they have been amply justified by subsequent occurrences. His proposals were therefore practically shelved, but as it was felt that the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen should be commemorated by some recognition of the importance of the Feudatory Rulers, a compromise was effected by bestowing upon a dozen of them the high-sounding but valueless designation of "Councillors of the Empress." And one of the announcements made in the Viceroy's speech on Proclamation Day was that "Her Majesty being desirous of seeking from time to time in matters of importance the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the paramount power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire," had made the Princes named her Councillors.

But the Council was a still-born creation which was never intended to exercise any influence upon Indian affairs. It never advanced beyond the paper stage of existence; no constitution was framed for it and the record of its proceedings is blank, for it was never assembled; other and more urgent matters such as the Afghan war, appear to have effaced it from the Viceroy's remembrance, as the history of his rule and the volumes of his correspondence contain no further allusion to it and none of his successors availed themselves of the services of their honorary advisers. The official explanation of its failure, given by a writer who was Lord Lytton's Foreign Secretary, is that "owing to vastness of distances in India, and the unwillingness of Chiefs to dispense with retinues and ceremonial, and various other causes, the Council has never met." The true reasons for its suppression probably lie in the ambiguous "various other causes," for it is perfectly well-known that the Princes who were selected as members appreciated the honour and were prepared to discharge their new functions, but the bureaucratic spirit, which was much stronger in Lord Lytton's day than it is now, was opposed to the delegation of any of its powers to the indigenous rulers, and thus the Councillors of the Empress have exercised no authority, consultative or otherwise. All of those who were chosen thirty years ago have crossed the borderland in company with the Viceroy who selected them, and we have now a younger—and thanks to those great educational centres, the four Chiefs' Colleges—a better trained group of Princes than their departed compeers. In the rulers of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir (who has recently given signal proof of his fealty by his anti-sedition proclamation), Kaparthala and Gwalior, whose claims to places on the new Council are too obvious to require recitation, the Government will acquire useful allies and advisers; the expression Arkan-i-Daulat (pillars of the Empire) will acquire a new significance when it is translated into a nearer association with the Viceroy and his Lieutenants, and the advance which has now been decided upon will undoubtedly have considerable influence upon the fortunes of India. It is a complete answer to the pessimists who can discern nothing but danger in the semi independence of the Native States and their ill-armed legionaries, for the decision of Government is an indication that so far from being obsessed by such qualms, it recognises in its feudatories the value and usefulness rightly attributed to them by Lord Lytton thirty years ago. The justification of his opinions has taken three decades to materialize, but it has come at last in the shape of the new Advisory Council which is manifestly a replica of his scheme of the seventies, but, unlike the political apparition which alarmed Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet, it is not destined for suppression or an equivocal compromise, but has a future full of great possibilities unfolding before it.

THE KARACHI CYCLONE AND THE PORT TRUST. In any case where a body, public or private, is entrusted within rights and duties that affect the lives of men or the property of the public, and where mishaps (whatever the circumstances) occur that directly endanger lives and property, at once by the logic of events that body is arraigned and upon itself lies the burden of clearing itself. Nowhere but in Karachi, and in Karachi with regard to nothing except the Port Trust, would so simple a statement need to be made. Consider what happened there last Thursday when both wind and tide were less powerful than in the cyclone of 1902. (1). The rings of the buoys to which the *Lhassa* was moored gave way. The ship was in imminent peril of being dashed to pieces on Manora and only the brilliant seamanship of Captain Rickford and the great engine power of the boat saved her. (2). The *Goalpara* dragged her moorings and collided with the *Xema*. The fine seamanship of the British India officers and the efficiency of their equipment were again in evidence and proved the salvation of both vessels. (3). The moorings of the *Bezwada* also dragged and she had a narrow escape from being thrown against the Merewether Pier. (4). The *Silverdale* was blown from her berth and stranded in the shallows on the opposite side of the harbour. (5). The *Kilchattan* had a similar misfortune, for over 50 hours was ashore on the groin and is now leaking and in a damaged condition. "The total value of these five vessels, all at risk together, cannot be far off thirty-seven lakhs or about quarter of a million sterling." The ship-masters in harbour after such a series of casualties naturally ask, when the moorings were last tested. They have had no reply. The public of Karachi is either apathetic or sycophantic and will not pursue the matter, but behind the ship-masters and their Agents are the owners and their associations, the underwriters and their associations and finally Lloyds. It will not be possible even for the Port Trust to get out of answering the questions that Lloyds will formulate. When were the buoys last tested? Rumour says not since the cyclone of 1902. Is it possible that such a rumour has not reached the ears of the Port Trustees while every ship-master in harbour is convinced of its truth? And if so, why does not the Board authoritatively state when the buoys and moorings that failed in the hour of need, were last tested? We have never accepted the complacent assumption that the Karachi Port Trust is a miracle of efficiency. The Board's whole history is that of a number of inexpert persons, dominated by one or two strong personalities always dealing with problems far beyond their capacity. The Board has never been endued with sufficient foresight to see beyond the needs of a decade. Every step taken has hitherto only succeeded in providing facilities incapable of expansion. The Mansfield Import Yard, now to be abandoned, is a veritable monument of incapacity. Less obvious, but no less wasteful and futile, has been the wharf and railway policy pursued, but in what direction is there not a *cul de sac*? Yet in spite of all this it has always been supposed that the Port Trust was capable of carrying on its work from day to day with more or less efficiency, and on this supposition there would seem no harm in allowing it to borrow on open terms instead of on the old debenture or mortgage-of-assets plan. The extent of the Port Trust's liability at law for non-feasance and misfeasance is, in the terms of its Act, vague, but presumably it is not impossible for the Port Trust to incur full liability for damage due to its own negligence. If so, considering all circumstances, the investing public will prefer the security of the old debentures to the proposed unsecured loans now before Government, at all events until the Port Trust has a full-time Chairman and stands in other ways reformed. The immediate question is: When were these buoys and moorings last tested? If the rumour that every ship-master believes true is indeed correct, it will be a matter for congratulation that a series of close shaves, without one real disaster, has been sufficient to force on the attention, both of Government and the public, the question of the Port Trust's work and constitution. A whole time Chairman, qualified and experienced, reforms in the nominations and elections, and, last but not least, the abolition of the Trustees' fees, are clearly required if Karachi is to thrive.

TEA IN INDIA. A PAMPHLET issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry shows that not only did tea occupy a greater area in 1906 than in any previous year in India but the increase in the outturn was even more remarkable. While there were 527,290 acres under tea in the whole of India in 1905 there were 529,995 in 1906 and while two years ago the outturn was 221,565,631 pounds, last year it was 240,849,894. And of this, by far the greater part came from the Brahmaputra and the Surma Valleys. A table is given showing the quantity of Indian tea exported direct to each country during the last five years, but it shows little. The United Kingdom has taken a more or less uniform amount, the decreases being almost balanced by the later increases, Germany has come prominently into the market and Russia takes ten million pounds a year more now than in 1902. But the most remarkable increase is in Egypt which has increased by almost a million pounds from 347,048 pounds in 1902. It is explained, however, that the figures do not agree with those for imports in the countries concerned. Another of the many tables given shows that Ceylon's tea is decreasing in quantity as regards exports, and a close analysis of the figures shows that India is reaping the benefit, profiting by the natural increase in the world's consumption and also by what Ceylon is losing in tea in the fight for rubber. There are no figures dealing directly with the consumption of tea in India but it is possible to frame an estimate by ascertaining the average annual amount of tea, Indian and Foreign, which becomes available for consumption in the country. As regards Indian tea, says the report, if the total exports by land and sea are deducted from the total recorded production, the average balance of a series of years represents the average quantity left for consumption in India. A table shows the reported production of Indian tea in the last ten years, the total exports, and the balance available for consumption, which, for the last three years, was 4·65 million pounds. The correctness of this figure depends on the accuracy of the reports of production, and it is explained that the production in Southern India is underestimated by about a million pounds on the average. This amount may therefore be added to the 4·65 million pounds. It is possible that there is a similar deficiency in the figures of production for Assam and Bengal, but this is not so certain. As regards Foreign tea on the average of the last three years an annual balance of 1·59 million lbs. of tea was left for consumption in India. It is immaterial as regards the question of consumption whether any part of this, after being blended with Indian tea, is re-exported as Indian produce or not. For if any quantity of foreign tea is classed in the export statistics as Indian tea, the total of Indian tea exported must be reduced by a corresponding amount. In these three years, therefore, the amount of tea (Indian and Foreign) available for consumption in India, on the average may be put at not less than 7·24 million pounds. An estimate of the consumption of tea in India, which appeared in the *Indian Trade Journal* of 12th July 1906, put the consumption of rather less than half the total population at 4·2 million lbs. or ·033 lbs. per head. The consumption of the whole population reckoned on this basis would be 9·8 million pounds. There are other equally interesting figures connected with tea in this country. According to the Registrar of Indian Joint Stock Companies and the published accounts of the companies registered in London, the capital involved is nearly twenty-two crores or over fourteen and a half million pounds. This represents about £27 per acre, but, allowing for private capital, the amount must be slightly larger. Turning to another aspect we find that in 1906 there were 489,087 persons permanently, and 81,626 temporarily, employed—an average of one person to an acre, and a very large increase on the previous year. In one particular at least it would seem that Indian trade is flourishing.

THE monsoon seems now to have set in. Rain began to fall on Saturday evening and continued almost without intermission, throughout yesterday. The roads and maidans were flooded and there is every appearance of a continuance of the downpour.

THE P. and O. steamer *Malta* left Hongkong on June 15th.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Totomi Maru* arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

THE Anchor Line steamer *Castalia* passed Suez on the 14th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *China*, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th evening, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 20th instant.

MOST overpowering heat is said to be prevailing in Cawnpore at present, the atmospheric pressure showing no signs of lifting.

A FIRE occured in the native quarter of Simla on Friday evening, but was extinguished before any serious damage had been done to the bazaars.

PANDIT BICHAMDAR NATH, the Headmaster of the Government High School at Cawnpore, retires on the 8th proximo, and will be succeeded by Mr. Lonsden from Bareilly.

AT the instance of the Bitoor Police, 34 Gungaputras are now before the Cawnpore Magistracy to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace.

ON Tuesday, in the Cowasji Jehangeer Hall, the election of Professor Viccaji to an ordinary Fellowship will take place. Professor Viccaji's proposer is Mr. Setalvad, and his seconder, Mr. Shah.

ARRANGEMENTS for Ajit Singh's transfer from the *Guide* to Mandalay were practically the same as those for Lajpat Rai, except that besides the Police and Press representatives no one else was present.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 281 Hindus and 51 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 358. The death-rate was 36·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 2, fevers 105, bowel complaints 55, and other causes 196.

THERE are, we learn, at present a few cases of enteric amongst the Europeans in the Civil Lines at Cawnpore, and that there is nothing surprising in the fact, if a closer acquaintance is made with the state of the drains and latrines in the civil part of the station. The surprise, indeed, is that the disease is not more widespread and violent.

THE *Englishman* in its issue of Friday publishes the following in the course of an article headed "*Statesman* and *Empire*":—In our issue of the 7th instant we made, regarding the Special Correspondent of the *Statesman*, Mr. B. G. Horniman, some remarks which may be misunderstood. It was very far from our intention to cast any doubts on the professional capacity of Mr. Horniman and we now express our deep regret that the remarks should have appeared, and we beg to unreservedly withdraw them.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

The Wine Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 1.

THE Catholic Church in France has had much to suffer from the Government during the last few years and may have to pass through even harder times should the Socialists obtain undisputed sway. But the troubles that have come upon the Church have at least had the good effect of drawing Church and people nearer together and promoting a general tendency to self-help among the episcopate and clergy. Very noticeable in this connection is the decision taken by the Bishops to create a body of laymen in each parish of their dioceses which will fulfil part of the functions of the vestries (*conseils de fabrique*) which existed under the Concordat. These new parochial councils will have nothing to do with civil legislation; they will in no way infringe upon the authority of the priest over his church and its property, and will make no change either in responsibility or initiative. They are not associations or administrative councils. They are nominated and chosen by the Bishop to express their opinions, exercise control and afford moral support to the Bishop and the parish priest. The system is founded on hierarchical authority and therefore perfectly canonical. "It will" as one Bishop says "be subsequently susceptible of adapting itself to legal forms on the day when the latter can be legitimately opened to us by a more complete establishment."

CATHOLICS IN THE NEAR EAST.

The French Government which totally abandoned the Catholic protectorate in China which it had exercised for fifty years past does not appear to allow the rights of France to lapse in the near East. We learn from the French papers that at the Whitsuntide Mass, M. Constans, the French Ambassador occupied the traditional place reserved for the representative of France in the Cathedral at Constantinople, and that the Ambassador and his suite were offered the same honours as under the regime of the Concordat, the "Domine salvum fac Rempublicam" being also sung as formerly.

THE WINE CRISIS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

The movement of the wine-growers in Southern France resembles that of a great flood gathering strength and volume in its onward course. After the popular demonstrations at Narbonne, Beziers and Perpignan another and still more extraordinary assemblage was held at Carcassonne on May 26. No less than 200,000 people reached that place by vehicles of every description and by a series of special trains running at ten minutes intervals between one o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. This multitude formed up into a vast procession which threaded its way slowly through the principal streets of the town. Many delegations brought banners bearing sinister inscriptions. Several large parties had marched all night a distance of ninety miles to Carcassonne,—others 50 and 60 miles. At the entrance to the town a triumphal arch was erected, bearing the inscription *Salut a nos freres de misere*. The monster meeting adopted a resolution repudiating the Government bill as unsatisfactory, since it did not give sufficient guarantees against the watering of wine and did nothing to suppress adulteration by sugaring. The position of affairs at present is that if nothing is done to mend matters before June 10 the people will declare a tax payers strike. The movement has grown so greatly and so rapidly that not only the mayors and sub-prefects but even the prefects themselves have thought it prudent to join demonstrations in which entire Departments are participating. It will be curious to observe the attitude of the Labour Federation and the Militant Socialists generally towards an agitation, in the initiative and organization of which they have had no share.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE CORDIALE.

An Anglo-French *entente cordiale* is being assiduously cultivated by a continuous interchange of visits which appear to be attended by the best results in promoting friendly and sympathetic feelings on both sides. On the British side King Edward set the example by his affection for France and Frenchmen which dates from many years past and long before there was any question of an Anglo-French entente, when, in fact, the relations between the two countries, short of actual war, could scarcely have been worse. Now we have monthly, almost weekly visits of various corporations and professions and classes from England to France and France to England. Parliamentarians, journalists merchants and commercial men, University professors and bandsmen have in both countries been entertaining their confreres from the other side of the Channel with the warmest hospitality, and in none of these festivities in France or England has a single jarring note been struck. There is no doubt that the French make charming hosts and that to be a guest *chez eux* is a very gratifying privilege.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

It would be greatly to be desired if the relations between England and Germany could undergo a change as beneficial as that produced by the Anglo-French entente. I have always thought in fact that England and Germany have really much less to quarrel about than England and France had before they agreed to endeavour to come to an amicable understanding, and it is still a question whether the mutual irritation and distrust manifested in the German and British press is not born rather of evil editorial phantasies, and does not originate in any serious misunderstanding between the Governments. As an Anglo-German entente would make greatly for the maintenance of peace, Frenchmen generally desire that it may be brought about. An Anglo-Russian entente appears to be on the eve of completion and one may therefore almost ask what there is for the Hague Conference, if the Powers continue to do so much between themselves to avert the eventuality of war. Some short time back a number of editors of influential German papers paid a visit to England where they were most hospitably treated as honoured and sympathetic guests and derived the greatest pleasure from their visit. This visit is now being returned by a large party of English journalists, including representatives of all the principal London papers except the *Times*. They reached Bremen from Southampton last Sunday and are to visit several large German cities before their return home next week. The most friendly attentions are being showered upon them and it must be hoped that the digestion of the guests may prove equal to the hospitality of their hosts. They were entertained yesterday evening at a great banquet given at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin at which Prince Hatzfeldt, the Duke of Trantenberg, proposed their health. Dr. Von Muhlberg, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, also welcomed the visitors in a speech studiously devoted to the promotion of a better feeling and the removal of all misunderstanding between England and Germany. Germany, he said, possessed a gallant and powerful army, of which she was proud; but could it be said that the strength of this army was ever abused? Regarding her navy, Germany had been accused of concealing their programme and masking their ultimate aims. They had only to look at the Navy Bill of June 14, 1900, to obtain a clear view of the projected strength of the fleet. A comprision with the strength of the British Fleet could leave the impartial observer in no doubt that the German naval forces were only intended as a protection for the German coasts and sea trade. Dr. Von Muhlberg added:—"We do not strive for anything more. For this aim, however, we strive with all the might appertaining to a great progressive nation." The speaker said it was a mistake to suppose that continuity and stability were lacking in German policy. Everywhere in Asia and in Africa they had only one aim—the open door—and he believed it was just on this point of policy that Germany could meet England and count upon her support.

Sir F. Lascelles the British Ambassador, who also spoke, gladly hailed the visit of the British journalists who would make the acquaintance of their German colleagues, and both would be able to bring public opinion in each country to a truer appreciation of the other, and establish really friendly relations to the advantage and benefit of both countries. Altogether a most satisfactory function, and if our friends the journalists on both sides are only helpful and sympathetic, the tenderly sprouting olive that has been planted may come to sturdy growth.

NATIVES OF INDIA IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The German Colonial Society has been holding a Congress at Worms at which there has been a long discussion upon the problem of dealing with natives of India in the German East African protectorate. A resolution was finally passed that the authorities in German East Africa "should issue regulations and adopt measures with a view to the better protection of small German traders and settlers against Indian merchants." The latter were accused by several speakers of exploiting and oppressing Arabs and natives with whom they had established financial relations. Reference was made to the regulations with regard to emigrants from India which had been enacted in the British South African colonies, and there was a proposal before the conference in favour of resorting to similar measures in German East Africa. The Indian traders were also accused by several speakers of having aided and abetted the recent insurrection.

On behalf of the governing board of the Colonial Society it was pointed out that the problem of dealing with natives of India in German East Africa was a very difficult one. Many things might be laid to their charge. They had in some cases been extortionate and had been guilty of fraudulent practices; but they had, nevertheless, been an indispensable factor in the development of the country. There was a variety of business transactions which could not be conducted without them. Simply to expel them would lead to difficulties in the colony itself and to complications with England. All that could be recommended was that a more strict supervision should be exercised over the operations of these traders.

Several speakers who had a practical acquaintance with the colony defended the activity of the Indian Traders, and one of them maintained that although the usual rate of interest which they charged was 13 per cent, European firms demanded nearly as much.

THE NEW GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office has been erected into a separate Imperial office under an independent Secretary of State, very much on the English system. Herr Dernburg, formerly Colonial Director, who will be the new Secretary of State, will start this month on a tour of inspection in the Kaiser's African Colonies and will be accompanied by a number of prominent bankers, shipping magnates, merchants and manufacturers whom it is desired to convince of the value and promise of the German Colonial possessions. Herr Dernburg, who has been dubbed "the Teutonic Joseph Chamberlain," a title of which he is proud, is a man of 41—an active "hustling" plebeian banker. His advent in the denser and slower medium of German officialdom cannot fail to improve German Colonial prospects.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Universal suffrage has been introduced in Austria with the astonishing result that the first elections just recently held under the new régime have given an overwhelming victory to the Socialists in the new Reichstag. The Austria of Metternich—the whilom chief pillar of reaction in Western Europe—now emerges from the crucible of universal suffrage as a Socialist and not a Slav State as some thought would be the case. It signifies the fusing of nationalities—the passing away of the fierce struggle that formerly raged between them. From the complete returns of the election I take the following principal results:—Social Democrats 83 (formerly 11), Christian Socialist Anti-Semites 67 (Formerly 26), German Clericals who will now fuse with the Christian Socialists 29 (no change), German Progressives 23 (formerly 30), German Radicals 24 (formerly 46), Pan German 3 (formerly 15), German Agrarians 21 (formerly 4), free Pan Germans 13 (formerly 7), Young Czecks 19 (formerly 47), Italian Liberals 4 (formerly 12), Italian clericals 10 (formerly 6).

The Social Democrats are divided into 49 Germans, 23 Czecks, 5 Italians, and sundry representatives of other races. In Bohemia and Moravia the non-Socialist parties succeeded in defeating the Czeck socialist candidates. Speculation upon future developments would at present be futile and premature. The Socialists, with the help of the German and Czeck liberal elements, would be able to prevent any reactionary legislation while the Christian Socialists, with the German Conservative Catholics and the Slav clericals, are strong enough to defeat any very Radical measures. It only remains for the Government, therefore, to formulate a programme of mature and moderate reforms such as may command the assent of a working majority.

SUCCESSFUL BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.

Encouraged doubtless by the success of their comrades who lately secured a ransom of fifteen thousand pounds for the release of the Englishman Mr. Richard Abbott, another party of brigands a few days ago captured Baron von Heenstra a Dutch nobleman at his farm near Smyrna. He was released on payment by his family of a sum of six thousand pounds. This is decidedly good business in brigandage which was thought to be rather a decaying industry in these unromantic days, even in Turkey. The returns netted by successful kidnappers being so large and the Turkish administration so entirely impotent to put down the malefactors, we may speedily look for fresh manifestations of their activity.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

AN AMERICAN "FAD."

AN American "fad," which would in England be called by a very much harsher name, has been a good deal in prominence during the week, writes our London correspondent, on May 31st. The Duke of the Abruzzi visiting New York in the Italian warship *Varese*, threw open the vessel to people of the city. His courtesy was rewarded by the theft of a gold toilet set presented to him by the King of Italy, while the souvenir-hunters also carried off everything removable from the officers' cabins. The Duke complained, and the American Admiral, Evans, did his utmost to secure the restoration of the lost articles, which, however, were not recovered. General Kuroki, who visited New York last week, was victimised in the same manner, ten decorations and medals awarded by the Emperor of Japan being stolen from the battleship *Chitose*. This recalls the visit a year ago of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, when the British ships were raided in the same manner to such an extent that the Prince declared with some reasonable pride before leaving, "We saved the guns." The "fad" is not a recently acquired habit. Lincoln's Presidency curtains at the White House were cut to pieces and carried off, and similar outrages were committed at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. A story is told of a gentleman who, at the close of a dinner party in a leading New York hotel, apologised to the waiter for the depredations of his lady guests in quest of souvenirs. "Don't trouble, sir, the spoons are already charged for in the bill," was the reply. It is only fair to say that the "fad" is denounced as a national disgrace by the greater part of the American Press. But a sensitive man experiences a prickly sensation at the back of the neck on reading a comment like the following from a New York paper:—"Is the ado over the acquisition of souvenirs from the *Varese* warranted? The ship and its equipment are yet more or less intact; none of the big guns are missing and the armour plate has not been unrivetted. Has anyone on board missed a turret? To be sure, some personal property may have disappeared. Perhaps, buttons on uniforms within reach of the visitors may have been abstracted to such an extent that the officers are compelled to go about with their clothes held in place by pins and other temporary devices. But, bless you! if the uniform is minus its shining buttons, it is due to their passing to some fair damsel as a souvenir. Is that a fact which a gallant Italian naval officer can regret? Ask the dashing Cadets at our own West Point, where button-collecting is a fad. They will tell you that this is a custom which is glorified in and a loss which is welcomed." The Duke of the Abruzzi has been compelled in self-defence to forbid his ship to visitors; while Admiral Evans has decreed that the light-fingered citizens of America shall not visit any room or cabin in one of their own warships, unaccompanied by an escort.

A WOMAN, it is maintained, who can design a picturesque gown, dress her hair becomingly, chat agreeably, make her society absolutely desirable to both men and women alike, and preserve a placid and pleased appearance after a round of calls, a scrimmage at a Sale, or an afternoon at a Bazaar, is far nearer perfection, says the *Lady's Pictorial*, than one who is a profound Greek scholar and a learned mathematician.

WAR ON THE LORDS.

DUBIOUS RESOLUTION.

Power to be Restricted to a Single Parliament.

THE FIFTH VOICE OF THE MANDATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Government's Resolution for dealing with the House of Lords says: "In order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the House of Lords to alter or reject a Bill passed by the House of Commons shall be so restricted as to secure that, within the limits of a single Parliament, the final decision of the House of Commons shall prevail."

LATER.

The Liberal Press cordially approves the Government Resolution regarding the House of Lords, pointing out that, while it declares the Ministerial policy, it postpones, rightly, legislative action thereupon until the eve of dissolution.

The Unionist papers are disposed to ridicule a Resolution which has been produced after so much talk, and emphasize the fact that law is required before the Resolution can take effect.

They recognise, at the same time, the grave constitutional reform enunciated by the Resolution.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

More Trouble in the Duma.

REPUBLICANS ATTACKED.

DISSOLUTION PROBABLE.

LONDON, JUNE 15

A crisis has occurred in the Russian Duma.

M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion of 55 Members, who were alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy to establish a Republic, and also the arrest of sixteen of them.

The Duma, in spite of the Government's opposition, referred the matter to a Committee.

A dissolution is regarded as probable.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Duma has adjourned until Monday.

LATER.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that an Imperial Ukase will be issued this morning dissolving the Duma and fixing the new elections for the 1st September and the convocation of the new Duma for the 1st of November.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Warships at Toulon on Fire.

ARMY DISAFFECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Incendiary fires have taken place during the last few days on two French warships lying in Toulon.

Cases of insubordination in the army continue.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Consul at Tiflis Attacked and Secretary Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Persian Consul at Tiflis and his Secretary have been attacked by a Persian Revolutionary. The Secretary was killed, but the Consul escaped unhurt. The assailant has been arrested.

THE "MIKADO."

Spot that is Sometimes Barred.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Admiralty has withdrawn the prohibition against Naval Marine Bands playing the music of the "Mikado."

THE KAISER'S CUP.

Italian Success.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the race for the Kaiser's Cup, the Italian Fiat car was first and a Belgian car second.

THE GRAND PRIX.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The result of the Grand Prix is as follows :—

Sans Soucci the Second	1
Mordant the Second	2
Pingpong	3

GOLF.

England Beats Scotland.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

At Hoylake in a professional match of sixteen a side, England beat Scotland by eight matches to five.

CRICKET.

Lancashire beat Surrey by 76 runs at Manchester.

Playing at Leyton, Essex beat Derbyshire by an innings and 90 runs.

LATER.

Nottinghamshire has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

Worcester has beaten Gloucestershire by eight wickets.

The matches between Hampshire and the South Africans, and Middlesex and Yorkshire, have been abandoned.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Match between Oxford and Gentlemen has been abandoned.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Botha on the Labour Ordinance.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF NATIVE LABOUR.

AN UNALTERABLE CONVICTION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A telegram from Pretoria states that General Botha, in re-opening Parliament, confirmed the announcement made in his speech of December 13th regarding the Chinese Ordinance.

The Government, he declared, was unalterably convinced that the presence of the Chinese was most hurtful to the interests of the Transvaal, and that, moreover, the supply of native labour exceeds the demand.

EFFECT OF THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

General Botha's statement, implying the repatriation of 16,000 Chinese before the end of the year and a total clearance by 1909, has caused consternation in the Mining Industry, which disputes his assertion that there is a sufficient supply of Kaffirs available.

The Ministerial papers highly commend his declaration.

The Unionists affirm unhesitatingly that his policy is influenced by the guaranteed loan.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President Elected.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Hague Conference has opened.

M. Nelidoff has been elected President of the Hague Conference.

In his speech, he said that their task was to find some means of amicably settling differences between States and thus arresting the causes of irritation; and, secondly, to mitigate the effects of war alike for the combatants and for those indirectly effected.

LATER.

Proceedings at the Hague yesterday were formal in character, only lasting twenty minutes. As a spectacle 239 envoys from 47 Powers were not particularly imposing owing to the absence of uniforms, by the request of the Dutch Government, though the meeting was immensely significant from the fact that every civilized country in the globe was represented for the first time.

The Delegates and advocates of the Limitation of Armaments are privately resent for, M. Nelidoff's apparent intention being to influence the Conference against the proposal.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Week-end Visit to Windsor.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, and his son, will be the guests of the King and Queen at Windsor Castle next week-end.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Cossacks Occupy Stations.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Cossacks occupy all the stations in St. Petersburg.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL.

Compliment from Germany.

THE KING'S THANKS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

King Edward has unveiled an equestrian statue of the Duke of Cambridge at Whitehall.

The ceremony was marked by the presence of Field Marshal Hahnke and other German Officers.

The King expressed his high appreciation of the high honour which the Kaiser paid him in sending the Deputation.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Britain, Spain, and France.

GERMANY EXCLUDED.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Great Britain, Spain, and France have concluded Treaties guaranteeing their respective positions in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The exchange of Notes embodying these Treaties have been communicated to all the Powers, including Germany.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Visit to the Viceroy at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal accompanied by his Private Secretary, will arrive in Simla on the 24th instant, and will stay at Government House as his Excellency's guest.

There will be a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge on June 27th and a dinner and dance on July 4th.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bayley, C. S. I., I. C. S., British Resident at Hyderabad, arrived last evening at Hyderabad Station by the Mail, and the acting Resident, Mr. O. Dwyer, left this evening for Kalsa, and will make a stay of two days at the Ellora caves *en route*.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Lord Curzon on Amir's Visit and Centralization.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

A special telegram from London to the *Pioneer*, dated 15th June, states that Lord Curzon, in the course of a long letter to the *Times* on the Indian Budget Debate, remarks: "With reference to the Amir's visit, we accepted the condition that political matters which enter into the basis of our relations should not be discussed during the Amir's visit. We raised the number of guns to which the Amir was entitled in his Salute to 31, thus placing him on a higher level than any foreign Sovereign in the world. We conceded him a style of address never before admitted, and expended on his entertainment a sum little short of the cost of the Delhi Durbar."

Lord Curzon expresses his opinion that by these means we ought to be able to produce a favourable result.

In reply to criticisms regarding centralization in the Indian system of Government, Lord Curzon declares that Local Governments, when unenlightened by outside experience and unstimulated by higher control, tend to become narrow, rigid and rather soulless. The weakening of the controlling hand might give greater freedom to governing agencies immediately below, but less justice to the vast strata lower still.

DEATH OF LORD GRANVILLE GORDON.

On Board "Prinze Ludwig."

FUNERAL AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

The Norddeutscher Agents, here, received to-day a telegram from Aden announcing the death *en voyage* of Lord Granville Gordon aboard the *Prinze Ludwig* due on the 21st instant, and requesting to arrange a first-class Anglican funeral for the deceased at Colombo.

[Lord Granville Armyne Gordon, it will be remembered, was the central figure of a *cause celebre* some years ago in connection with his child. He was the sixth son of the tenth Marquess of Huntly and was heir presumptive to the present Marquess. He was a keen sportsman and a clever writer on sporting matters.]

DEPARTURE OF SIR H. BLAKE.

Farewell Dinner on the "Hyacinth."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

Sir George Warrender entertained Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Ceylon, before his departure on board the Flagship "Hyacinth," at a farewell dinner yesterday. Mr. Hugo Clifford and a large party were present. A unique salute of coloured lights was given.

"THE JUGANTAR."

SEIZURE OF BOTH BLOCK AND FORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The Calcutta Detective Police yesterday seized the title-block and forms of a weekly vernacular newspaper called *Jugantar*. Their instructions were to seize a pamphlet entitled *Sonar Bangla* which in English means "Golden Bengal." It seems this is not the same pamphlet which, not long ago, was the subject of comment in the Indian as well as in the London Papers, but a supposed seditious issue evidently on the same lines.

The seizure was made in a printing press owned by a Bengali, whose name is given as Keshub. The police seized the press copies of the pamphlet and other copies from a shop from where it was being circulated.

Jugantar is a paper which was started some eighteen months ago and the manner in which it wrote in the Bengali extremist lines gained for it an immense circulation, so much so, that yesterday when the seizure was made, its own plant was unable to cope with the demand and forms were sent to Keshub Babu's press to meet it. The demand for *Jugantar* yesterday was so great that in a short while two thousand copies had been printed and sold, and then the police appeared and seized the plant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, V. C., Commandant of the 89th Punjabis, is transferred in the same capacity to the 92nd Punjabis, *vice* Colonel on the Staff.

Major Mainwaring and Major Campbell are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of the 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Orton, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to No. 7 Mountain Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major Wood, of the 99th Infantry, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, *vice* Colonel Acton, on leave.

Captain G. H. Willis, of the Royal Engineers, has been selected for appointment as Officiating Deputy Mint Master.

78TH MOPLAH RIFLES.

Conversion into a Gurkha Battalion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Secretary of State has given his approval to the proposal to convert the 78th Moplah Rifles into a Gurkha Battalion.

The native ranks now serving in this regiment will be granted the same terms as were given to other battalions recently re-constituted.

It is understood that an Indian Army Order will be issued very shortly giving effect to the above decision.

DACOITIES IN CAWNPORE.

Child Kidnapped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 16.

Something like consternation prevails in Cawnpore at present owing to the depredations of dacoits who have been paying nocturnal visits to European and Indian residences, looting and injuring servants and anyone who may be on the premises.

The dacoits a few nights ago entered Mr. Byramji's workshop, on the Mall and the head workman was injured.

Similar cases are reported elsewhere, while several Europeans have had surprise visits from these burglars.

A *Mahajan's* wife had her only child kidnapped in broad daylight yesterday and, so far there is no trace of the child or clue to the culprits.

An ayah on her way home two nights ago was waylaid in the Civil Lines and in being relieved of her rings from her nose was badly hurt.

EASTERN BENGAL RIOTS.

Present State of Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The *Pioneer's* Dacca correspondent telegraphs on the 14th June :—

The position of cases in connection with disorders at all places up to date is as follows :—

Sent up for trial 566.
Convicted 154.
Acquitted 122.
Pending 190.

In addition to the police at present stationed in the various districts, the following punitive police have been quartered at—

Mymensingh :—
1 Sub-Inspector.
2 Head Constables.
30 Constables.

Backerganj :—
2 Sub-Inspectors.
20 Constables.

Tipperah :—
1 Sub-Inspector.
2 Head Constables.
20 Constables.

More cases are under consideration, and punitive police will probably be placed in other districts.

The supposed instigator of the Eudila riots in Serajganj, Ahmed Hossain, turns out to be an inhabitant of Nuddea and is looked upon as a dangerous character. He evidently took advantage of the position to get up riots for his own profit.

A meeting has been held at Polong, in the Faridpore District, under the Ordinance. No politics were discussed and the district is quiet.

In the Pubna District, rioting cases at Salonga, Nalka, and Allakuria are all ready for trial.

It is reported that a secret meeting was held on the 10th instant by one Aswani Babu at Jhalakati, Backerganj District, which was attended by about forty persons

AJIT SINGH AT RANGOON.

Arrival in Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 15.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Guide* arrived in port limits yesterday afternoon from Calcutta with Ajit Singh, another political exile from the Punjab, on board. The *Guide* steamed rapidly up the Rangoon River and anchored below the Hastings. The weather was superb compared with the cyclonic conditions experienced by the *Guide* in her first historical mission across the Bay of Bengal and which lasted up to the hour the vessel anchored abreast of the Botataung Jetty. When the *Guide* was signalled by the town flagstaff, a white flag with red stripes, the signal of the R.I.M.S. station vessel, was hoisted instead of the blue ensign as was flown on the occasion of the vessel's first trip. A Government launch conveying Mr. Baines, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. McManus, the Superintendant of the Port Trust Police, and a European Sergeant steamed to below the Hastings Bar. These Officers boarded the *Guide* to take charge of the detenu and make preparations for his landing which took place at 5 o'clock, after the *Guide* had berthed to the buoy just a-head of the Botataung Jetty. Once the launch conveying the party gained the sides of the jetty Ajit Singh's baggage, which was of the scantiest and of the dirtiest description, was placed ashore by some half a dozen Punjabi policemen dressed in plain clothes, whose presence on this occasion did not attach that important significance to the arrangements associated with Lajpat Rai's arrival when the authorities overestimated the precaution then deemed necessary for the safe conduct of a political exile who did not excite even the curiosity of the native classes of the Burma—not even of his sympathisers or coreligionists.

While Ajit Singh's baggage was being removed yesterday from the Jetty to the *gharries* held in waiting he chatted freely with his escort. He wore a white turban, one end of which fell behind after the manner of the Sikh's headgear, white baggy trousers and a black waistcoat and white shirt. He stepped ashore with firmness and with a jaunty air, his whole deportment being not so deferential and subdued as was the case when Lajpat Rai was put ashore. Ajit singh has pleasant features and his fair complexion and short cut beard, under the turban he wore, gave him the appearance of a *munshi*. Once he stepped into a *ticca gharry* he was not long in getting to the Poogoondaung Railway Station where he was put into a composite railway compartment attached to the Mandlay train in charge of Mr. Gadsden, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sergt Bird of the Rangoon Mounted Police and his escort from India.

It is needless to add that not the slightest heed was paid to Ajit Singh by anyone at the station, and the contemptible position he found himself in had manifestly dissillusioned, if not, completely shattered any hopes he might have entertained of receiving a demonstration in Burma.

Ajit Singh arrived safely in Mandlay this afternoon.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Statistics up to June 10.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 15.

The cholera epidemic in Kashmir is spreading, the number of cases and deaths reported for the week ended June 10 being 2,293 and 1,315, respectively—the highest figures recorded since the disease first made its appearance.

The figures for the previous week were 1,447 cases and 771 deaths, and the greatest number of cases and deaths previously recorded was for the week ended May 13, when the cases numbered 1,731 and the deaths 117.

The towns chiefly affected are Kulgam, Anantnagh, Sri Praap, Singpura, Baramulla, Uttarmachipura, and Tehsil Khas.

In Kulgam, there were 766 cases and 430 deaths; while in Anantnagh, where the epidemic showed signs of abatement last week, cases have again risen from 442 to 701 and the deaths from 239 to 432. The other four towns mentioned between them report 696 cases and 382 deaths.

In Srinagar, there were 12 cases and 10 deaths.

Since November, 1906, the total number of cases of cholera recorded in Kashmir is 12,843, of which 7,004 have terminated fatally.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BENGAL.

Rise in Food-Grain Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

A slight increase in the numbers under "Famine Relief in Bengal" took place last week, the total rising to 35,000.

The prices of food-grains are still rising throughout the greater portion of Upper India.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT F. C. MOCKLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 15.

It is with much regret I have to record the death of 2nd Lieutenant F. C. Mockler, of the 2nd Rajputs, Queen's Own Light Infantry.

He entered the Civil Hospital on June 9th suffering from enteric and, despite every effort, succumbed yesterday.

The funeral of the deceased, who was very popular and was held in high esteem by his brother officers, took place at the Trimulgherry Cemetery last evening with full military honours.

KALKA TROLLY ACCIDENT.

Railway Officials Progressing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Both Mr. Sullen and Mr. Healy, the two unlucky officials of the Simla-Kalka Railway who were badly hurt in the recent collision, are reported to be doing well.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 13.

BABUISMS.

The Native press has let fall some excellent sentences regarding the cyclone, as for instance the following five excerpts :—

Many an old and mighty tree lay down for eternal rest, after suffering a bitter shaking at the hands of the nature; while the small ones escaped the storm, quite marvellously verifying the Royal utterance "unhappy lies the head that wears the Crown."

We would never be tired of drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to the urgent necessity of bridging the Lyari. Those who had seen the Lyari under flood, during the recent cyclone, will admit that delay in this case is dangerous. We know that cost is prohibitive; yet we do not like the dilatorial attitude of our Civic Fathers, in solving this all-important problem.

We understand that Messrs. D. Graham has sustained a loss of about ten thousand rupees owing to the recent storm. The roof of the railway godown of the said firm was blown away like a house of cards.

There was not much damage at Clifton during the recent storm. The historic, old "Villa de Kothari"—according to an eye-witness—shook omniously as if there was a seismic disturbance. The scene of the harbour, on Thursday last, from the sumptuous and the artistic drawing-room of this Villa, was "right glorious to behold."

The Bulk Oil pier has been washed away and the Port Trust Case Oil Godown simply became *non est*.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND MEMORIAL.

Sir,—Can any of your readers inform me what form the memorial to the late Mr. Tahilram Khemchand has taken? A considerable sum was collected, or at least promised; but, so far as I am aware, there has been no announcement whatever with regard to the manner in which the funds have been disposed of.—Yours etc.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The above letter, published in the *Sind Gazette* of 11th June, goes to substantiate what has been said in these columns that "European subscribers must have an account, and that speedily, of what is being done with their money; so hurry up, Mr. Harchandrai Vishondass.

A CONCERT.

The *Sind Gazette* of the 11th instant publishes the following concert notice :—

When attempting to deal with such an astonishing performance as that given last night at the Frere Hall, the lot of the musical critic is like that of the policeman, not a happy one. Miss Elizabeth Seider, who arrived in Karachi some ten days ago, has a very fine voice. The quality of the notes is rich, full, clear and sweet and she produces them without apparently the slightest effort; her enunciation, too, is perfectly distinct, every word can be heard perfectly; but, and it is a very large but, indeed, her singing is utterly devoid of animation, feeling, or expression of any sort. Never have we heard anything so absolutely lifeless and automatic. Miss Seider sang songs as widely differing in character as the Holy City, Caro Mio Ben, Paradise Alley, Mia Piccirelle, Queen of the Earth and Home Sweet Home, but it was the same thing throughout. There was not one spark of soul or fire in her rendering of any one of them—nothing to appeal to emotions in the slightest degree. We have every desire not to be harsh, but it would be a cruel kindness to allow Miss Seider to suppose that she had scored a success. The audience last night were very indulgent, seeing that she was a woman and alone, and also hoping possibly that she would warm to her work and be able to throw something of herself into the songs at the end of the programme. But Miss Seider should recognise that no music-loving public will tolerate, as a continuance, anything so inartistic as her performance of last night. Her voice would be invaluable in a choir or chorus to support other singers, but as a soloist she is hopeless till she can throw some soul into her singing. It may be magnificent; but *assurement ce n'est pas la musique*.

The criticism appears to be just by common agreement. If only the same frankness were introduced into the paper's utterances on other local affairs, Karachi would be a gainer and the journal itself would undoubtedly not suffer.

THE CYCLONE.

The storm and most of its effects are over, and we are glad to be about to see and hear the last of it. It has been a more searching test for roofing of all descriptions and the result is as follows :—

Commended.—The old country tiles. Passed as fair.—Mangalore tiles. Condemned.—Sheet roofing of all descriptions, and slates.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Disagreement of Assessors.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The Commila Shooting Case came to an indefinite conclusion yesterday. The Hindu Assessor, Rashbehari, was of opinion that none of three accused was guilty while the Mahomedan Assessor, Abdul Azia, said that all the three accused were in his opinion guilty of murder. The Judge found it difficult to understand the verdict and inquired whether all the three accused were considered guilty of both the offences, or whether one of one offence and the others of the other. The Mahomedan Assessor then stated that the man who was seized by Mukbul, meaning Nibaran, was guilty of murder, and the other two of abetment of murder.

Judgment was reserved till the 24th instant and the accused remanded to jail.

TARINI CHARAN'S MURDER.

Culprit Still at Large.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A Comilla telegram, dated yesterday, says that as far as is known up to now, the murder by gunshot of Tarini Charan Choudhuri at Choudragram near Comilla is supposed to have been committed by a person with whom the deceased had a land dispute.

The District Superintendent of Police is on the spot making enquiries and has kept under surveillance a relative of the deceased, who is alleged to have been an accessory to the murder, having a family feud with Tarini Charan, the deceased, who is a respectable Talukdar, and the man with whom he had a dispute is a Mahomedan and a tenant of his.

No arrest has as yet been made.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SUIT.

Election Declared Void.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 15.

The Collector has disposed of the case in which a Mahomedan candidate, who contested Awarganj Ward at the last Municipal elections, challenged the legality of voting in favour of his opponent. The Collector declared the election null and void, and has ordered a fresh election to take place on the 20th instant.

RUN-AWAY TRAP.

Municipality Sued for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 15.

An empty landau and pair, belonging to Hafiz Mohamed Halim, while, proceeding to the East Indian Railway station came up to two steam rollers near the Tramway Power Station, when the rollers' whistles were blown, at which the horses took fright and broke the centre pole, which rubbing up against the animals caused them to bolt. The runaway beasts collided with an *ekka*, the driver of which was injured and taken to hospital. Another empty cart belonging to Mrs. Hatim Casey was also damaged. The horses sustained bad injuries, the landau itself being very badly damaged. Mr. Haliu claims Rs. 4,000 as damages from the Municipality, attributing the accident to the drivers of the steam rollers blowing the whistles when expressly asked not to do so.

MALTA FEVER.

A Lesson in Preventive Medicine.

Dr. David Bruce, Chairman of the Mediterranean Fever Commission of the Royal Society, writes to us :—"Situated in the midst of the Mediterranean, swept by all the winds of heaven, and enjoying brilliant sunshine for several months in the year, the island of Malta should be one of the healthiest of places. Its freedom from swamps or standing water of any kind protects the island from that scourge of warm climates—malaria. For many years past, however, Malta has suffered from the prevalence of a serious local fever, of a most persistent character, which has been the bane of the island, and particularly of the garrison; for a large fraction of the naval and military forces have been constantly incapacitated by this disease. Every year some 650 sailors and soldiers have fallen victims to it, and, as each patient stays on an average 120 days in hospital, this gives a total of about 80,000 days of illness per annum. Moreover, most of these men have to be sent to England to recover their health, and the consequent expense has involved a very considerable loss in money to the Government.

This fever appears to be widely distributed in the world, but is most familiar to us in its incidence around the coasts of the Mediterranean. On the island of Malta it has worked its worst ravages, and hence the name of Malta fever, by which it is best known.

Now, however, all this has been changed by a simple application of the discoveries of science, and widespread gratification will be given by the intelligence, furnished in recently published Reports, that since June, 1906, when the new preventive measures were put into practice, Malta fever may be said to have practically disappeared from the garrison of the Island Fortress.

What are these preventive measures, and how has this result been achieved?

The serious ravages of Malta fever made it desirable that a searching investigation should be taken in hand. In 1904, the Royal Society, at the request of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Colonial Office, undertook to investigate the causes of this fever, and sent out a small Commission to Malta for that purpose. This Commission, which consisted chiefly of Army and Naval medical officers, has been at work for three years, under the supervision of a Committee of the Royal Society, and has only lately completed its labours. It is unnecessary to describe the details of the three years work; it is enough to say that every likely line of research was followed, in order to discover how man becomes infected by this disease. As long ago as 1887 an Army medical officer had discovered that Malta fever is caused by the entrance into the body of a minute bacterium, which was named the *Micrococcus melitensis*. This microbe was studied from many points of view, but with no success until a discovery was made which cleared up the mystery. This was the remarkable fact that the goats in Malta are susceptible to this disease, and act, as it were, as a reservoir of the virus. In truth, it is probable that Malta fever is primarily a disease of goats, and that man is infected from the goat, not the goat from man. The goat is very much in evidence in Malta, there being some 20,000 of them, which supply practically all the milk used in the island. It was discovered by the Commission that half of these animals are affected by Malta fever and that one-tenth are constantly passing the *Micrococcus melitensis* in their milk. Notwithstanding that the goats show no outer signs of the disease, they continue, possibly for years, to secrete milk containing the poison.

It seemed evident then, that to banish Malta fever from our sailors and soldiers in the station, all that was required was to eliminate goats' milk from their dietary. This step was taken in June, 1906, with the striking result that the cases of fever fell to one-tenth of what had been their normal number. There is, therefore, reasonable hope that this disease will now disappear from the garrison in Malta, and some 80,000 days of illness be blotted out from the yearly records of the Navy and Army.

If these good results are maintained this investigation will stand out as one of the most notable examples of successful work in the prevention of disease, and will clearly show the economy of spending a few thousands on a thorough scientific investigation.

The research occupied some time, and from first to last employed some twelve men, but the outlay in time and money are as nothing to the result achieved.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Pert, 106th Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C.

Sir Herbert Risley is placed on Special Duty in the Home Department, and Sir Harold Stuart, Director of Criminal Investigation, officiates as Secretary, Home Department, from the 15th of June.

The services of Lieut.-Col. Lee, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Captain Southon, I. M. S., are is placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for Plague Duty.

The services of Captain Harley, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

The services of Lieut. Macgregor, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Burma Government.

Captain Brown, I. M. S., Andamans, is granted six months' special leave.

The services of Mr. Nicholls, Archæological Department, are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ololf Bueler is confirmed as Consul for Germany in Cochin and Mr. Keppalhoff acts as Consul for Germany in Aden.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, on return from leave is appointed to the Imperial Forests as Botanist at the Imperial Forests Research Institute, at Dhera Dun. The unexpired portion of furlough granted to Mr. Hole has been cancelled.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Biswesswar Sen are placed at the disposal of the East Bengal and Assam, and the services of Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar at the disposal of Bengal.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction has been given for a survey being made for a Metre Gauge Railway from Abbottabad to the Kashmir Frontier.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the augmentation of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, the following promotions are made :—Majors Morris and Peck to be substantive Assistant Magistrates and Lieutenant Walker to be Provisional Assistant Magistrate.

Viceroy is pleased to make the following appointments to the Personal Staff to be Military Secretary—Major Brooke, 9th Lancers, to be Comptroller of the Household.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The appointments of Captains Sitwell and Wilkes are extended for five years.

Colonel Palin, Director, Army Clothing Dept, is granted four months' leave.

VOLUNTEERS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Major Gordon to be Commandant with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Chota-Nagpur Mounted Rifles.—L. P. Shirres to be Commandant with rank of Major.

Calcutta Rifles.—Major Grice to be Commandant with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Allahabad Rifles.—Captain Murphy is granted honorary rank of Major.

G. I. P. Railway Rifles.—Mr. A. B. Simson to be Surgeon-Lieutenant and Mr. Christie to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Madras Railway Vols.—Major-General Sir James

THE festivities in honour of the marriage of Mr. Seetaram, nephew of Mr. Beharilal of Mirzapore, and grandson of Mr. Seth Chaniram Jusraj, began at Madhav Bagh last evening, beneath a magnificent pandal electrically lighted, when a large company of the friends of the youthful pair foregathered and were entertained in great style. The festivities will be continued throughout this week.

LORD LYTTON.

The Dawn of a Poetic Life.

We have heard so much of Lord Lytton as a statesman and administrator, especially here in India, that it is delightful to gain a presentment of him as a poet in the recently published volumes of his "Personal and Literary Letters."

Lord Lytton was not only a poet himself, but he had an ardent and burning love for the art of poetry and great ideals as to its true attributes. His enthusiasm for poetry blazes out over and over again in his letters, especially those written to his brother poet, Robert Browning, and to his dearly loved friend John Foster. The acute criticism and deep insight he displays as a mere boy, when writing about poetry, is more than remarkable; it is perhaps unique.

At a very early age he was sent out into the world to make his own way. Perhaps his father—the famous novelist, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—was endowed with the same instinct that causes the eagle to upset its nest as soon as the eaglets are fully fledged, thus giving its offspring no choice but to face unaided the dangers of the unknown. However that may be, the future Lord Lytton, not very long after leaving Harrow, and before completing his nineteenth birthday, set sail for America to join the Legation at Washington as an Attaché.

At Harrow he had gained no distinctions, and to the annoyance of his father, spent every available moment in writing poetry. He never cared to play games, or really enjoyed school life. He wrote from Harrow to John Foster saying :

"The time here passes very slowly and heavily. You kindly ask me what we do here: Cowper exactly describes it—

"To eat and drink and sleep—what then?
To eat and drink and sleep again.

A quiet lazy vegetation amid the classics. All here is one great round of monotony, and the boys are as dull as the days."

The delightful sense of humour which he possessed even as a mere youth is worthy of note. For instance, when his famous father found it inconvenient that his son should also be called Edward, and bade him use his second name Robert instead, he wrote as follows to his tutor: "Did I tell you I am to be called Robert? Vile name. The only people I recollect of the name of Robert, are Robert Peel (traitor!) Robert Walpole (horrid old fox) Robert the Devil (I dare say the greatest gentleman of the three)."

Lord Lytton spent little more than a year in America, for in 1852 he was appointed to the Legation at Florence. During his sojourn in the Tuscan capital he wrote frequently to his friend John Foster. In one of these letters he gives such an interesting and brilliant dissertation anent the art and meaning of poetry, that a lengthy extract will not come amiss, for in reading it we gain some idea of the inspired mind and soaring spirit of the future poet.

"The intrinsic spell and magic of the poet," he writes, "lies somewhere beyond and above all divisions of subjectivity or objectivity; and, I think if I had to name what is the most precious and divine part of poetry, I should call it 'suggestiveness,' without which all is barren and unprofitable. It is this that forms not the least enchantment of Shakespeare, and I suppose that Keats meant it when he spoke (in lines which I don't remember sufficiently to quote) of things worth more 'to brood upon than the death-doom of Empires.' It is this which oozes out of every line of Milton—it is as subtle as air, and one can't say what the secret lies in, but now and then, through some word there glimpses out upon one visions and revelations of Fairyland. And the poet is a consoler and a prophet, just in proportion as he procures you such glimpses and 'Open Sesames' into those enchanted caves; in some sorts he should stand sponsor for us at the great fount of nature, and our souls will be healthful and pure just as they are sprinkled with the dew of his gracious baptism; his duty is to know our noblest part and answer for us that we will live up to it. It is his benignant privilege to do for us just what is elseway done by the first dew of morning, the last light of sunset, the earliest star of evening—and when these have lost their potency, and that which responds to them within us is in danger of drying up for want of fit nourishment, then the poet must step in and restore to them their original affluence and virtue. Take such lines as these :—

'Ere the high lawns appear'd
Under the opening eyelids of the morn.'

or '——beyond the stormy Hebrides,
Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world.'

or such a personification as—

'While the still morn went out with sandals grey,'

or such a picture as the morn stepping

'gently o'er the accustomed oak,'

or the curfew—

'Over some wide watered shore
Swinging slow with sullen roar.'

or of Shakespeare—

'Hot lavender,
The marigold that goes to bed with the sun
And with him rises weeping.'

or what magic in that song—

'Come unto these yellow sands,' etc.

And what is there that touches one above the mere words in the thought of things that

'make stale
The glistening of this present,'

or of sleep 'that knits up the ravelled sleeve of Care?

But I quote at random and indiscreetly. Chaucer excels in this: Keats has mighty flashes of it that will shine against the light of any old poet, as in that fine sonnet on Chapman's Homer, and such an image as—

'Magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas in fairy-lands forlorn.'

Of all modern poets, and as much as any ancient one, Alfred Tennyson, I think, abounds in it; he has set his mark upon many objects, and fenced in a great part of nature as his special property. As, for instance, the wild marsh-marigold that 'burns like fire in swamps and hollows grey' is his flower and nobody else's."

About the period when the foregoing was written, Lady Betty Balfour, Lord Lytton's daughter and the editor of his Letters, tells us that he had reached a stage when the continued suppression of his craving to express himself in poetry seemed to have become equivalent to the suicide of his 'own identity.' Up to this time Lord Lytton's father had discouraged his son from writing and publishing poetry. However, the time came when the young poet yearned to 'measure himself in print,' and some of his poems were submitted to Sir Edward. 'Feverish efforts to right and left, in the colour of other writers,' the author calls them.

The father writes appreciatively to the son, who replies :—'My heart seems to open under each kind word of yours, all things seem easy to do, and pain even light to bear, as though a part of your own strength and fulness passed to me in your approval and love—.

In another letter to his father about the mission of poets, Lord Lytton says :—"I assert for poetry the highest possible mission second to that of the Bible. The poet professes to teach and uplift, to be a thinker of new thoughts, a sayer of new words. He has no business to speak below his level in order to be easily understood. He is not to be disposed of by the 'Can't understand a word of it,' of the stupid underhead who can't understand a word of anything else. He must bit hard, and speak sharply and severely, and give trouble, and be thought going. What matter if you mail the coach over six times in vain, if at the seventh a light flies the soul of it flashes out which has salvation in it. I observe that shallowness is overvalued for its clearness. People understand the brook better than the sea.

"There is a kind of poetry that is like the blowing of a trumpet; that makes one double one's fists, and feel as bold as a hero. Such as Scott's, which I think first rate of that kind. But is this to be put above poetry which penetrates to the fibres of the brain, or strikes some new thought into your life which perhaps revolutionises your whole moral being, or even that poetry which creates beautiful worlds out of the dust of daily life, and makes you see more things on a leaf on the hedge-side than you ever before saw in the whole forest?"

The confidential affection that existed between these two brilliant men is touching and worthy of note. On the one side was the father, already past middle age, a master of romantic writing, acknowledged as one of the famous men of the era, mature in thought, and set in his ideas. On the other the son, an aspiring poet, on the threshold

of a life that was destined to be remarkable, both in the world of thought and in the world of action.

The father could, however, be stern at times with his son. Indeed, there is something of jealousy in the motives that urged the father to dissuade the son from giving up his diplomatic career, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature.

Sir Edward writes thus :—"I don't think, whatever your merit, the world would allow two of the same name to have both a permanent reputation in literature. You would soon come to grudge me my life, and feel a guilty thrill every time you heard I was ill.....No. Stick close to your profession, take every occasion to rise in it, plenty of time to cultivate the mind and write verse or prose at due intervals. As to your allowance, I should never increase it till you get a step. I help the man who helps himself. What you in your letter suggest as the road to fame, is only the lazy saunter into a relaxed effeminate air of pleasure and egotism. It is the epicurean looking into his rose garden, and declaring that he is cultivating philosophy."

Lord Lytton wrote a very beautiful letter in answer to his father's admonition, and for ever afterwards gave up the notion of living merely a literary life. He, however, never ceased to regret the resolution to the end of his days.

The father and son at times disagreed about poetry, and Lord Lytton speaks of this in a letter to John Foster. "My father's theory of poetry," he writes, "and my own in most respects differ widely. I can give up my theory and accept his, and it would be presumptuous in me to say that he is not the better of the two ; but then it is not *mine* . . . . if I cannot write as I wish to write, silence is fitter and more soothing. To do this would be to sing from the throat and not from the heart. Hence, so long as I continue to jog along my own way, it follows that despite the overwhelming superiority and power of his mind, his advice is rather more like to pull off my legs, than to help me on my road."

In 1855, Lord Lytton published his first book of poems, entitled *Clytemnestra and other Poems* under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith. The book was well received, and Mathew Arnold and Leigh Hunt, both declared in its favour. The latter wrote of the author :—'He is a truly musical, impassioned, and imaginative poet.'

Thus did the brilliant promise of the dawn break into the full light of day, and Lord Lytton was acknowledged to be a genuine poet by his compeers.

It would be easy to write pages about Lord Lytton's friendship with the two Brownings, and to speak of the extremely interesting correspondence that passed between these three poetic spirits. One might write much, too, concerning the many beautiful poems published subsequently to his first effort —and of his marriage with the gracious lady who inspired verses such as these :—

"Fair soul, that o'er mine own dost shine
So fair, so far above,
Dear heart, that has so close to mine
The home of thy true love."

This, however, is not the place to speak of the 'man', the diplomatist, the ruler of the vast Indian Empire. Here we are considering him only as he appears to us in the dawn of his life. The bright beams of day are fuller—more significant, perhaps—than the pale morning hours ; but the dawn with its 'wild freshness' and subtle promise of grander beauties to come, the dawn with its opalescent glow and its mysteries of light and shade, has a charm all its own. And in the dawn of the poet's life may we not, indeed, see shadowed forth the man who was to be? The man, of whom a friend wrote after his death :—

"His work is imperishable, but alas! how shall we perpetuate the memory of his personality, which has perished from amongst us? This was more wonderful and rare than all his work. We can only weep and hold it dear to our hearts, for in truth he was the brightest, best, and most beloved of men."

K. F. G.

PLAGUE, AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING FINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—September 1896 first heralded the dreaded plague which is still with us notwithstanding the unrivalled skill of the leading European talent imported into the City to stamp it out, but, alas, the fiend will not leave us, and it looks as if it is come to stay like cholera, small-pox, &c. The panic among the people set in in 1897 and 1898 to clear out of Bombay—"bag and baggage"—which was only too frantically carried out by them, fleeing to the suburbs along the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and settling on bits of land about an acre, or half an acre, which, later on, was purchased and a small cottage built thereon ; the Mill hands and other centres of large labour deserting wholesale for their villages. In the meanwhile the Government who always had the welfare of the people at heart, induced those who remained behind in the plague-stricken city, to move out in the open for pure, fresh air and healthier surroundings. The people readily accepted the paternal hint and settled down wherever they could get a piece of ground. In this way Bombay was daily being thinned to allow of the Bombay Municipality to carry out the work of cleaning and purifying the empty houses, gullies, drains, &c., but the people never entertained the slightest doubt that the same paternal Government would come down on those who settled down in the suburbs where they erected small cottages, with a heavy building fine which was inflicted on the parties, whether they were built upon agricultural ground, or non-agricultural ground, that is, ground which would not produce anything but rank grass. Fortunately for Bombay we have a Governor who has shown, at all times, a very deep, genuine sympathy for the people, and it is earnestly to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Lamington, will be pleased to reduce, or abolish the building fine altogether, and allow the people to build small cottages out of Bombay to escape from an overcrowded plague-stricken city. The fines, if anything, should be nominal and should be proportionate to the size of the cottage or on the actual cost of putting up the same. One very important thing that Government should bear in mind is the difference between ground purchased by speculators and non-speculators. The land purchased for speculative purposes could well stand the Government fine, but land purchased purely to build just an ordinary cottage for a change of air, on an acre of ground or so, should not be placed on the same level. I therefore trust that His Excellency will be pleased to see his way to revise the building fine rules in such a way as to help the poorer class to enjoy a change of air out in the open.—Yours, etc.,

O SERVER.

HOLIDAY FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the suburban and hill station residents have all returned to Bombay, will you kindly permit us, through your popular journal, to thank both the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railway Companies for the numerous facilities afforded to the thousands of passengers who availed themselves of a change out of Bombay for the hot season for rest and pure air. The Traffic Departments (represented by the Station Masters) have cheerfully done all they could to meet the too numerous demands of the passengers, while the Engineering Departments (through the Permanent Way Inspectors) have not been slow to open up, with the permission of the Resident Engineers, level-crossings and wicket gates at places most convenient to the passengers, without, at the same time, sacrificing the interests of the Companies. By these indicements not only the passengers benefited immensely by the change, but Railway Companies have also reaped a good harvest for thus readily giving a helping hand to the passenger.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumery everywhere. Wholesale depôt 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

Storm signal are equally. Weather still off North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The area of squally weather remains off the south of Konkan and the Kathiawar Coasts, the pressure being 1/7th of an inch below normal at Bombay.

There is still no evidence of the existence of definite cyclonic storm.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam deepened and an increase in the steepness of pressure gradients driving moist air from the Bay in greater volume into the north-east of India.

Some movement of the depression in a north-westerly direction is probable. The monsoon strengthened in the Peninsula, especially in the northern half, and it appears likely that the depression in the Bay may lead to the establishment of Monsoon conditions in the north east of India.

In Burma, the following rainfall is reported—Port Blair 2 inches, Mergui ¼, Tavoy ½, Tounguo ½, Thayetmo and Maymo ½, Myitkina 1, and Mandalay ¼ inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, rainfall occurred in all parts of the Division, the principal amount being Dibrugarh 1½ inches, Sibsagar and Tezpur ½, Gauhati 2, Dhubri ½, Cherra poonjee 3, Narayanganj, Sangor Island and Jessore ½, Darjeeling 1½, Dinajpur ½, Purnea 1½, Darbhanga 3, Chaibassa and Balasore 1, and Cuttack ½ an inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are almost normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, and to the East of Central India, Nowgong recording ¼ inch, Hoshangabad, Seoni and Khandwa ½, Amraoti ½, Akola 1 and Malegaon and Ghanda ¼ inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere. Humidity is normal except in the United Provinces, where it is in defect and the temperature is somewhat higher than usual in the United Provinces, and to the East of Central India and normal in the rest of the Division.

In the north-west of India, rain has fallen in Gujarat. Bhuj reports ½ an inch, Dwarka, and Surat ½. The skies are clear except in Rajputana and Gujarat where they are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual on the Frontier Province, in the Punjab and in Rajputana and humidity is normal elsewhere, while the temperature continued to rise in the extreme north and with the exception of a few stations is now approximately normal throughout the Division.

In the Peninsula the following falls of rain of half an inch and above are reported—Gopalpur ½, Vizagapatam 1, Cocanada 5, Masulipatam 2, Hyderabad, Ootacamund and Ratnagiri ½, Goa 4, Mormugao 5, Karwar 3, Mercara 1, Calicut and Cochin 1½ and Trivandrum ¼ an inch. The skies are thickly clouded throughout the Peninsula and humidity is nearly normal except on the eastern districts where in some places it is in excess. The weather remains considerably cooler than usual in East Deccan and the adjacent districts of the East Coast, but normal elsewhere.

Nearly general rainfall is likely to the north-east of India and in the Peninsula and local in Burma and Gujarat.

The mail steamer which left Aden on the 9th experienced from 50° East to 63° moderate to fresh south-westerly winds with passing clouds and a considerable sea swell. Thence to 66° fresh to strong north-westerly winds with frequent light to heavy squalls, wind and rain with lightning and a considerable sea swell. Thence to 70° fresh to strong north-easterly winds occasionally blowing with moderate gale hard squalls, wind and rain had a confused sea swell. Thence to arrival moderate to fresh south-easterly winds, passing rain, squalls and decreasing sea swell.

Gale and squalls, as well as abnormal wind directions are clearly due to the area of disturbed weather, which appeared off the West Coast on the 10th. The directions also show that there was no definite cyclonic storm within the area.

Away from the disturbance in the western portion of the Arabian Sea, Monsoon winds were somewhat weaker than average.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

In the disturbance off the North Konkan and Gujarat coasts no marked change has taken place.

The depression near Gopalpur has not crossed the coast or gained in intensity, but has caused the Bay monsoon to flow into the gangetic plain and has given light rain has far as the eastern portion of the United Provinces. If the depression travels Inland, the monsoon is likely to extend over Central india and the United Provinces In the Arabian Sea the monsoon has strengthened considerably North-West of the Peninsula and has again given local rain in Gujarat.

In Burma general rain has fallen on the coast and local rain in the interior ; Port Blair reporting 4 inches, Slipper Island ½, Mergui 2, Tavoi ½, Moulmein 3, Tassein a ½, Diamond Island and Maymyo ½, Bhamo a ½, and Myitkyina and Yamethin ½. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

In North-East India and in Orissa rain has fallen locally, the principal amounts being at Silchar ½, an inch, Dibrugarh 1½, Sibsagar 3½, Tezpur 1, Dhubri ½, Shillong 1½, Patna and Darjeeling ½, Jalpaiguri 1½, Dinajpur 2, Hazaribagh 1 and False Point and Cuttack 1. Cloud has decreased in the Central districts, but remains moderately heavy in coast stations and the west division. In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces rain has fallen in nearly all parts of the division : Benares and Allahabad had ¼ inch, Bahraich ½, Debra Dun ½, Pendra 1, Hoshangabad ½. Indore 2 and Amraoti 3. Skies are moderately clouded.

In the North-West of India Surat had 1 inch of rain and Deesa a light fall. Cloud has decreased in Rajputana and Gujrat, and skies are now almost clear throughout the division.

In the Peninsula rain has been nearly general, except in the South-Eastern districts : Masulipatam had 1 inch, Cocanada 6, Gopalpur 1/2, Malegaon 1 1/2, Ahmednagar 2, Sholapur 1 1/2, and Belgaum and Hyderabad 1/2, Kurnool and Ootacamund 1, Bombay 3, Ratnagiri 2, Mormugao 4, Karwar and Mercara 2, Mangalore and Cochin 1, and Trivandrum 1/2. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the whole division. Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma coast and in North-East India, and in the Peninsula, except on the South coast. Local rain is also likely in the interior of Burma, the United Provinces, and Central India, and a few falls in the Western Sub-Himalayas. Pressure has fallen slightly again in Mauritius, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles being very large in defect at the first station. Winds have been normal in strength and direction in all three stations except the Seychelles, where it has been less easterly than usual. There has been no rain in the Seychelles and very little in Zanzibar.

The ship which arrived at Mauritius from the Cape reports a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity in the Indian Ocean during the past week. These conditions appear decidedly favourable for monsoon currents in India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan "Alpine," Captain J. B. Green, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, reports having encountered moderate S. W. monsoon off Socotra 500 miles off Bombay, strong Westerly wind, and 200 miles off S. Easterly winds accompanied by heavy rain squalls.

The Wilson Line Steamer "Aleppo," Captain R. L. Webster, which reached in Bombay on the 15th instant from Hull, experienced strong S. W. wind at Rao Kalif, gradually working right-handed to S. S. E. thunder, lightning and rain in abundance. From noon 13th, to noon 14th again, a strong northerly wind current set ship 19° to the northward. The Captain also reports that on the 11th June, at 9 a.m., in latitude, 16·27 degree and longitude 61·8 degree, his vessel spoke the B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mohammudi bound to west, and wished to be reported all well.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's "Karachi" mail steamer Dwarka, Captain J. F. Herst, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2 p.m., about six hours' late than the usual time of her arrival. On arrival in the port she delivered the Karachi mail to the homeward mail steamer Oriental, which soon after proceeded on her voyage at about 4 p.m.

THE Dwarka left Karachi at 1 a.m. on the 14th instant. Soon after leaving the port she encountered fresh breeze and heavy swell off Dwarka she met with squally weather and heavy rain, which lasted with very fresh breeze and very heavy swell till arrival in port.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer "Oceana," Captain W. Hayward, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai, &c., via Colombo, reports having encountered moderate to fresh wind W. S. W. to W. N. W. with frequent fierce squalls and torrents of rain. The Hall Line Steamer "Mertin Hall," 2,773 tons, Captain J. T. Prouse, which arrived yesterday from Mormugoa, met with strong S. E. wind and heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 0	0 0	0 0	... ...
Sunday 16th June, 1907 ...	2 65	3 20	2 94	... ...
Total....	2 65	3 20	2 94	... ...

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUBALLA HILL, JUNE 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill	2	6	3	75

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Bushire	29·321	NW	9	90·1	82·4	84	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·301	ESE	10	96·3	80·3	82	....	0·00	—0·11
Muscat	29·303	Calm	2	97·8	84·0	48	....	0·00	—0·26
Aden	29·269	SW	14	?	?	38	....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·295	S	2	108·9	75·7	30	....	0·62	+0·19
Sirsa	29·364	WNW	5	110·3	82·1	28	....	0·05	—0·50
Delhi	29·514	E	5	107·2	85·2	44	....	0·00	—0·80
Agra	29·502	SW	2	105·0	86·0	55	....	0·01	—0·62
Cawnpore	29·494	E	1	108·9	86·8	57	....	0·00	—1·52
Allahabad	29·484	ENE	4	108·1	85·5	52	....	0·00	—1·20
Jhansi.....	29·500	SW	6	107·3	82·2	78	....	0·02	—1·33
Jacobabad	29·190	SE	7	114·1	81·2	29	....	1·74	plus 1·74
Karachi	29·295	NE	9	97·9	83·8	57	....	0·67	plus 0·66
Jeypore	29·510	N	3	101·7	86·14	....	....	0·16	—0·38
Ajmere	29·553	Calm	4	98·3	83·2	36	....	0·00	—0·60
Deesa	29·549	SW	2	103·0	78·4	50	....	0·65	plus 0·30
Ahmedabad	29·541	ESE	6	95·6	79·2	78	....	0·02	2·31 plus 0·61
Bhuj	29·537	SE	9	94·6	76·0	79	....	0·38	0·99 plus 0·47
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·492	ENE	7	90·8	79·8	86	....	1·03	2·35 ....
Rajkot.....	29·514	SW	7	96·9	77·7	68	....	....	1·89 plus 0·59
Bhavnagar Para.	29·537	Calm	6	96·1	76·0	89	0·65	2·03	+0·16
Veraval	29·491	SE	3	85·6	80·3	90	....	0·95	—0·61
Necmuch	29·559	N	10	99·0	78·2	58	....	0·09	—1·03
Indore.....	29·552	Calm	5	100·6	73·6	66	....	0·30	—0·27
Sangor	29·517	WSW	8	105·6	80·4	47	....	0·10	—0·69
Jubbulpore	29·527	ESE	5	103·0	80·1	52	....	0·00	—2·19
Hoshangabad..	29·565	SSW	5	101·3	74·3	69	0·5	0·80	—1·26
Khandwa	29·558	Calm	7	102·2	75·1	78	0·40	0·40	—1·74
Raipur	29·527	N	11	99·2	73·9	72	....	0·25	—2·25
Nasprer	29·531	S	5	93·6	76·1	79	0·02	0·80	—2·29
Amraoti	29·545	SW	6	99·2	72·8	82	1·29	3·24	+0·10
Akola	29·546	W	6	101·8	73·0	89	0·81	1·24	—0·74
Surat	29·565	S	3	90·7	75·6	70	2·57	4·69	+1·66
Malegaon	29·575	SSW	6	96·2	73·8	88	0·21	1·28	—1·25
Bombay	29·523	SSE	20	92·1	80·4	79	....	1·63	—5·41
Poona	29·572	S	5	90·6	73·4	73	0·49	2·99	—0·45
Ahmednagar ..	29·581	SW	8	92·9	72·5	79	0·17	1·09	plus 2·22
Aurangabad ..	29·582	C	8	95·7	70·7	74	0·18	1·26	....
Sholapur.....	29·590	SW	10	93·7	75·6	74	....	0·05	—2·62
Ratnagiri	29·566	S	13	86·3	76·4	86	0·77	2·91	—1·23
Bijapur	29·583	SW	13	91·2	71·2	76	0·06	0·34	—2·18
Belgaum.....	29·606	WSW	20	80·3	65·8	95	0·37	0·90	—3·69
Mormugao....	29·618	NW	12	86·0	74·4	97	4·20	11·57	—0·65
Karwar	29·618	WNW	7	82·7	73·5	90	2·50	12·31	—2·49
Mangalore	29·658	SW	7	87·9	76·9	84	0·31	14·07	—5·66
Calicut	29·673	WNW	8	82·2	75·7	86	1·36	25·96	+7·13
Cochin	29·706	WSW	8	84·7	74·7	81	1·36	20·13	+5·12
Bangalore	29·615	WSW	13	85·3	65·3	53	....	2·61	—0·32
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·561	W	6	97·8	71·7	81	0·55	1·14	—1·15
Masulipatam..	29·534	NW	11	97·9	74·1	85	2·03	4·75	+2·39
Bellary	29·606	WNW	9	99·0	77·3	69	0·01	3·75	plus 2·46
Cuddapah	29·589	NNW	G	98·2	75·8	80	0·07	0·41	—1·24
Madras	29·578	WSW	5	92·9	77·2	67	0·48	1·88	plus 0·64
Coimotore	29·611	SW	5	85·4	71·6	72	0·10	3·17	+2·32
Trichinopoly...	29·635	WSW	9	96·6	74·1	66	....	0·20	—0·43
Negapatam ..	29·636	SW	8	88·4	78·0	83	0·20	0·93	+0·27
Colombo	29·729	SW	10	84·9	73·5	91	1·08	3·50	—0·06

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate Str. Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J H = 0·03 (1·97) ; G T H = 0·12 (1·44) ; S G H = 0·15 (1·69) ; O F = 0·00 (1·69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with the exception of a brisk fall at Jaipur and Coimbatore.

Winds on the Bombay and Kathiawar Coasts are cyclonic while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum and Bangalore.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 7° in excess of normal in the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 12° to 20° in defect at Ajmere, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Cuddapah. the minimum 5° in excess at Ajmere and 6° in defect at Surat and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-nine stations report rain, the heaviest amounts being 4·90" at Mormugao, 2·55" at Karwar 1·36" at Calicut and Cochin, 1·29" at Amraoti, 1·03° at Dwarka and 1·08" at Colombo.

Weather.—The low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report has intensified to-day and appears to be very near Bombay where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a tenth and a half. The weather in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and on the Bombay Coast is unsettled and is likely to become squally. Rain is likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in local showers in Gujarat and Cutch and Kathiawar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CAWNPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 13.

The report of the Directors of the Cawnpore Brush Company, Limited, for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1907, has just been issued. The results of the year's working show a profit of Rs. 3,810-11-1 after providing for depreciation in accordance with the Articles of Association, reducing the balance at the debit of Profit and Loss account to Rs. 28,913-2-10. There has been a marked advance in all departments of the Company's business during the past year, and a specially favourable feature has been the expansion in the miscellanious sales, demonstrating that the Company's wares are rapidly increasing their hold on the general public. The prospects for the current year are very satisfactory, the Company having secured a substantial share of the Ordnance, and Supply and Transport Departments' contracts. The Directors state that the time is ripe for an increase of capital, both to meet the growing trade of the Company and to place it on a proper commercial footing. They consider that a sum of at least Rs. 50,000 is at once required, and it is therefore proposed to raise the capital of the Company by the creation of 1,000 cumulative preference shares of Rs. 50 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, the holders to participate to the extent of 25 per cent. in any surplus profits available for dividend, after 5 per cent. has been paid to ordinary shareholders.

NIGHT and Day for June has much to tell of Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the 8,000 children in them. That Britain would do badly without this famous charity is clear from the fact that in the single month of April last 282 destitute boys and girls came under the care of the Homes. In 1906 there were 2,091 permanent admissions : two out of three of these coming from the provinces or abroad, only one out of three from London. The 42nd anniversary of the Homes is to take place on Saturday, 29th June, at Barkingside, when there are to be many attractions. The magazine is fully illustrated with realistic photographs. An article of special interest is that which deals with boarding-out and the remarkable success which has attended this modern method of dealing with the children of poverty. Other contents of this varied and interesting issue include a commendation of the Homes by the Right Hon. Charles Booth, P. C., a page of "Somebody's Bairns," an "Interview with a Future Landowner," some account of the romantic and unusual gifts which feed the children's exchequer, and many other items well worth perusal by all who have a warm heart for the destitute. A copy of the magazine will be sent post free to any address on application to the Honorary Secretary at 18 to 26, Stepney, Causeway, London, E. It costs, we learn, £240 to supply the children with food for one day : an eloquent indication of the width to which the Homes have now extended their operations.

GOVERNMENT imported over three crores of rupees worth of silver for coinage purposes in April, bringing up the net value of bullion brought into the country in that month to 3½ crores.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

On Saturday the enclosure on the Cooperage was very fairly full and the other parts of the ground well lined by spectators who followed the games till close on time when the rain began to come down. Though the Royal Scots' A were known to be hopelessly superior to the Y. M. C. A. the latter played up remarkably well, though the soldier team did not seem to over-exert themselves. They will be seen to much better advantage when pitted against worthier opponents, but the impression they made was not as good as that of their B team. Finnigin at centre half, who skippered last year's victorious team, and Kennaway at inside left were recognised as old hands and both played excellently, the latter especially being very clever. The forward line otherwise was not actually brilliant : they play the same, cool and calculated game as the others, but seem to lack pace. As to the defence, the backs had practically nothing serious to do, but suggest being strong, whereas the wing half should improve with practice. Several new men were included in the Y. M. C. A. team and the most useful of these is the centre half: the former player in that position makes an useful back.

The game was young when the Scots secured the opening goal, and a second came half way through the first moiety. This was a particularly nice bit of play starting with the left wing who gave to the inside, and he, Kennaway, drawing the defence on to himself, gave in to the centre who beat Rose whose only chance was to run out. The remainder of the half was blank, partly owing to some extraordinary decisions of off-side against the military right wing.

As was the case with their B team on Monday, the Scots were not as successful in the second half—only scoring once. It was not long after the resumption that this came, the ball coming across from the right wing, and by passing to and getting from his centre, Kennaway got past the half and gave Rose but little chance with a clever shot. The Y. M. C. A. halves defended capitally as did the back, and though they were pressed continually for the rest of the game they kept their goal intact.

We have now had an opportunity of seeing every team play, and it seems more than likely that last year's order will be maintained. On the displays they have given, the Scots' B team should prove the better of the two and, as last season, it is not improbable the Telegraph and R. G. A. will fight for the place behind them.

The above game ended as under :—

Royal Scots.....	3 Goals.
Y. M. C. A.....	Nil

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Bo. Gymkhana	2	2	0	0	8	0	4
Govt. Telegraph	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Royal Scots A	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Royal Scots B	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
R. G. A.....	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Rovers	2	0	0	2	2	7	0
Y. M. C. A.....	2	0	0	2	0	7	0
Customs	1	0	0	1	0	4	0

This week's games are :—

Monday.—Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Royal Scots' B.
Customs *vs.* R. G. A.

Tuesday.—Government Telegraph *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday.—Rovers *vs.* Royal Scots' B.

Thursday.—Customs *vs.* Government Telegraph.

Friday.—Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Rovers.

Saturday.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

At the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening there will be a meeting for Rugby Football players. Last year they came out to save the game from dying out, and it is to be hoped they will this year find ample support. They will have most of the last team, as well as several of the old Casuals which fell out when Mr. F. Ross left Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

It is proposed to hold the first of the weekly meetings on Wednesday, 3rd July, commencing at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting. Events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only; unless otherwise specified.

An Aggregate Cup and second prize will be given to those competitors who score the most points during the season, and in the event of a tie preference will be given to the winner of the greatest number of firsts.

A First and Second Aggregate Prize will also be presented to the ladies who score the most points both by nominations and competitions, but in nomination events half marks will go to the lady and half to the gentleman.

In addition to the above, the Committee have this season decided to give prizes in the shape of Silver Apostle Spoons to the ladies wininng competitions or nomination events each afternoon.

For the Aggregate Cups points will be awarded as follows :—3 for a first, 2 for a second, 1 for a third, and will be given to the rider, except in the scurries and jumpjuz, when half will go to the rider and half to the owner, and in nomination events, when half will go to the rider and half to his partner.

These points may be reduced by the Judges in case of few competing.

Entries for all events, excepting the scurries, will be received on the ground each afternoon.

The scurries being handicaps, entries should reach the Honorary Secretaries by Tuesday evening : any horse entered later must start from scratch.

The Marine Lines maidan will be reserved for practice every Monday and Saturday morning, commencing from Monday, 24th June.

The Committee have much pleasure in informing Members that this year, with the kind consent of the Improvement Trust Board, a permanent shelter will be erected on the ground for the convenience of spectators : this will, they feel sure, prove a very great improvement upon the shamiana, which gave such inadequate shelter from the elements last season.

The Honorary Secretaries will be very much obliged to any lady or gentleman who will be kind enough to send them suggestions for new events, their stock being at the present moment almost exhausted.

There will be a Band on the ground each afternoon.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

AT a special general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana, held on Saturday evening at their pavilion, Marine Lines, it was resolved to authorize the committee to invite and consult with four representatives of the Local Parsee Cricket Clubs while selecting a representative Parsee eleven.

VICEROY'S POLO DINNER.

Guests Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The following guests were present at the Polo Dinner given by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceregal Lodge last night :—Captain Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Major E. Crawley, Mr. A. B. Reynolds, Mr. T.R. Badger, Mr. R.B. Wood, Captain R. J. W. Carden, Captain B. D. Fisher, Captain T. P. Melvill, Major V. R. Brooke, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Captain the Hon. W. Cadogan, Captain V. A. S. Keighley, Captain G. G. E. Wyly, Captain N.J.C. Livingstone Learmouth, Captain J.F. Bessel, Major S.F. Crocker, Captain E.O.B. Black-Hawkins, Mr. A. N. G. Jones, Mr. A. R. G. Wilberforce, Mr. H. Wheeler, Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Mr. S. Wilberforce, Captain R. H. Anderson, Captain W. A. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. W.L. Palmer, Mr. R.F.S. Creek, Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh, Sardar Bahadur Bakshi Pretam Singh, Sardar Chunda Singh, Major B. A. P. Clements, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Turner, Major D. G. M. Campbell, Colonel W. R. Birdwood, Captain B. Gouroud, Mr. J. H. Harker, Mr. O. R. P. Winser, Mr. D. D. Wilson, Major T. A. Tancred, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Crooke Lawless, Captain J. Mackenzie, and Captain H. F. Elgee.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Fourth Night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

There was a crowded house to witness the fourth night's bouts. The finals will take place on Monday next when Lord Kitchener will be present and will give away the prizes.

Referee—Mr. R. Sheepshanks, I.C.S.
Judges—Major Walker and Mr. Wallis.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Butcher of the Lincolns *vs.* Pte. Vickery of the 12th Lancers. Vickery retired in the second round.

Bandsman Faulkner of the Lincolns *vs.* Vine of the Queen's. Vine knocked Faulkner out in the final round.

Pte. Jones was scratched to Sergt. Handford, both of the Glousters.

Pte. Roberts of the Glousters *vs.* Pte. Evans of the South Staffords. Evans was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. Calloway of the Queen's *vs.* M'Conie of the 12th Lancers. M'Conie won a close and interesting fight on points.

Pte. Mothershaw of the South Staffords vs. Corpl. Hart of the Glousters. Mothershaw was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. Burnett of the Royal Sussex *vs.* Corpl. McLaverty of the Lincolns. McLaverty won on points.

Pte. King of the Wiltshires *vs.* Corpl. Diss of the Middlesex. Diss was badly mauled and knocked out in the third round.

OFFICERS' HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Reed of the Glousters *vs.* Major Donnan of the Indian Army. Donnan was badly treated throughout and was knocked out in the third round.

OFFICERS' MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Kenny of the Royal Irish Rifles *vs.* Lieut. Nethersole of the Glousters. Kenny won a close fight on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Southall of the Royal Irish *vs.* Corpl. Strath of the Royal Dragoons. Strath knocked Southall out in the first round.

Pte. Taylor of the Royal Irish scratched to Pte. Haines of the South Staffords.

Pte. Castle of the Lincolns *vs.* Pte. Smith of the Berks. Smith knocked Castle out in the first round.

Pte. Harrington of the Queen's *vs.* Pte. Powell of the Worcesters. Powell damaged his wrist and retired.

Pte. Arnold of the Glousters *vs.* Corpl. Oates of the Queen's. Arnold caved in in the second round, after a hard slogging.

Pte. Marke of the Middlesex *vs.* Corpl. Knight of the Sussex. Marke won easily on points.

Pte. Makins of the Lincolns *vs.* Driver Atkinson of the 52nd Battery, R. F. A. Makins won a close, good fight

WHY NOT LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED?

Of course, the frivolous reader may counter my question by asking another—why live at all? I propose, writes Mr. Spencer Leigh Huges in *M.A.P.*, to ignore such an inquiry and to confine myself to the subject of longevity, its merits and demerits—a subject which is every now and then attracting attention. Just at present the *Spectator* is publishing letters concerning extremely old people now living who, when children, knew other extremely old people who had lived in the days of the Stuarts. For instance, it is stated that to-day an old lady is living at Lancaster who, when a little girl, was often with a great aunt who in early life had to dodge the bullets of the Pretender's followers and enemies in 1745. Thus, two lives take us back to an era which most of us regard as so far removed from the present day as to belong to something like mediæval history. Quite a library has been written about centenarians, and about how easy it is, if one only observed certain rules, to live for at least a hundred years. And one of the lastest proposals is that there should be a Minister of Public Health whose duty is to be the prolongation of life. According to some enthusiasts—unkindly described as cranks and madmen—there is no real reason why people should not live for ever. Indeed, many an unappreciated philosopher has proclaimed that he has at last discovered the elixir of life—and then, owing to some little miscalculation, he has died, and the elixir of life has in consequence been regarded with suspicion.

It is a curious fact that longevity is most frequent in countries of low birth-rate, as, for instance, Ireland and France. Apparently, nature tries to redress the balance and to be fair in the end, so that where births are scarce deaths shall also be infrequent, and where there are few people each person shall last a little longer than where there is a larger supply. A few years ago the *Journal des Debats* published a list, based on careful and officially certified information, of the centenarians then living in Europe. From the list I take the following interesting figures: Ireland, 578; Spain, 401; France, 243; England, 146; Germany, 75; and Scotland, 46. According to this table, long life seems to be one of the staple industries of Ireland, if the phrase may be used in such a connection. In spite of all their distresses and grievances and in spite of the intolerable yoke of the unscrupulous Saxon, the Irish live on, their native pugnacity enabling them to keep death at bay. The other day I saw a statement to the effect that when one dies it is because of a lack of "resistive influence," or, in other words, the profound thinker whose theory I was studying had discovered the great truth that we die because we cannot live. Well, the Irish appear to have made up their minds that they will live. What is called the grisly monster finds that he has tough customers to tackle in the land of Pat—customers who, instead of succumbing, twirl their shillelaghs at the spectre and invite him to treat on the tail of their coat.

I confess that I am astonished to find that Scotland is so meagrely endowed with centenarians, for I have always regarded the Scots as a hardy, stalwart, unconquerable race. The theory put forward by unfriendly critics to the effect that Scotsmen avoid long life on economical grounds and are content to pass away rather than incur the, expenditure which inevitably accompanies life, is a theory which I mention only to dismiss with contempt. But while I decline to accept that unworthy view, I must confess that this enormous difference between Ireland and Scotland in regard to centenarians puzzles me. The only reasonable explanation that occurs to me is that while there are a large number of Scottish centenarians alive in the world, they are not to be found in Scotland itself, but are scattered all over the world, regarding themselves as far too young and vigorous to retire to their native heath for the evening of their days.

There is no real and satisfactory definition of "old age," for that which some people regard as old in this respect must appear quite juvenile to others. For instance, I have been writing about centenarians and have chosen that term of years because in a general way a man or a woman of a hundred is regarded as getting on—not so young as he or she once was. And yet there have been people in modern times who must have felt quite skittish when one hundred. I confine my allusions to what may be called the post-diluvian history of the world, excluding all examination into the age of such people as Adam or Methuselah; because learned critics have contended that what is translated as 900 and more years should be only a little more than ninety. So I avoid that part of the subject, not being anxious to have new and old theologians compassing me around, or higher and lower critics belabouring me. But to come to cases far more recent, and cases which cannot be explained away—what are we to say about that noble lady the Countess of Desmond who not only lived to be 146 years of age, but even then was quite accidentally killed by tumbling off a cherry tree which she had climbed in an excess of exuberant vitality? Who can pretend that the countess felt old when a hundred years of age! It is probable, judging from the fact that she went up the tree, that she did not feel old even when 146. She was, I believe, an Irish lady—at any rate, the title is Irish—and she provides striking confirmation of what I have said about the vitality of the Irish race.

Then we have all heard of Mr. Thomas Parr, who lived to be 152. Here, again, it is ludicrous to suppose that Thomas felt old, or anything like old, when a hundred. He may have thought that now and then he perceived the insidious approaches of middle age when he scored his century—but he had more than half another century still to score, before he was out. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Parr did not sit at home and coddle himself, avoiding draughts, and so forth. Nothing of the sort. Here is the brief but significant account of how the old gentleman died: "Thomas Parr, aged 152, died after a dinner party at Lord Arundel's." So he was dining out up to the very end, having a good time, and, no doubt, the life and soul of the noble Lords dinner party. I think I ought to add that no suspicion should attach to Lord Arundel or to his cook in the matter. It is probable that Mr. Parr would have passed away about that time whether he had dined with the noble Lord or elsewhere. But here we have a couple of people, in comparatively modern days, one a lady of 146 climbing a tree, and the other a gentleman of 152 dining out in polite society—and I submit that these incidents confirm my suggestion that there is no reason why one should feel old at a hundred.

Another favourite of mine in regard to plucky persistence in living is the famous Mme. Roviro, who died in 1714, aged 164, leaving a son behind her aged 116. Poor boy, to be thus left motherless! I have not been able to find out how long the son lived, or whether he was prematurely cut off when only about 150. But his mother, who scored her 164, must have been as fresh as a daisy at a hundred. Indeed, I am beginning to agree with the scientist to whom I have already referred, who says that we die simply because we do not persist in living, and who has also laid it down that there is no reason whatever why we do not reach 200 years of age. Nay, it must be obvious to the thoughtful reader that if a man can go on living so long as he persists in declining to die he has the matter in his own hands and can live for ever.

I have some hesitation in quoting statistics from Pliny, as he is not always a trustworthy authority. Indeed, Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errors," says of Pliny's huge work on Natural History that "there is scarce a popular error passant in our days which is not either directly expressed or deductively contained in the work." Thus, poor old Pliny was sometimes wrong, though I have always liked the old gentleman because of his humane remark that "No book is so bad but something may be learned from it"—a saying which I commend to slashing reviewers. Well, taking Pliny's testimony for what it is worth, there were in the year 70 A. D., and in one district of Italy alone, fifty-four persons 103 years old, fifty-seven 110 years, two 120 years, four 130 years, four 135 years, and three 140 years each. Making all due allowances for Pliny's tendency to error, and also perhaps for a little weakness in the direction of knowingly sacrificing truth in the interests of good copy, it is evident that centenarians were by no means scarce in his time.

There is an old saying about "A short life and a merry one," which suggests that, in the opinion of some, a prolonged life is apt to be dull. Well, I have already shown my view on that aspect of the case. I put it to any reasonable and impartial reader, is it likely that the Countess of Desmond was a moping, melancholy creature seeing that at 146 she was up the cherry tree like a kitten? Or is there any suggestion of the melancholy valetudinarian about brave Thomas Parr, who, when 152, dressed up jauntily and dined with his noble friend Arundel? Not a bit of it. I know that many of the most famous men in history have died comparative early. For instance, Cæsar was, I think, about fifty-six—certainly he was under sixty—but then he had not a fair chance. Even Thomas Parr would have had to have gone under if he had been subjected to the treatment which Cæsar experienced from his hon. and right hon. friends in the Senate. Then there is Cicero, who wrote charmingly about old age, but who did not survive his sixty-fourth year. Here, again, the illustration is an unfortunate one, for Cicero would probably have been living to-day if he had had his own way. He was hunted down by his enemies, caught, killed, and his head and right hand exposed in public to show that there had been no mistake about the matter. Once more I say that the men and women whose ages, varying from 120 to 170, I have mentioned would have never survived such attentions as those which were paid to Cicero. And, in any case, who can pretend that the manner in which Cæsar and Cicero ended their days at a comparatively early age in any way confirms the old saying about a short life and a merry one?

Again, it is a mistake to suppose, as some people seem to suppose, because Shakespeare died when a little more than fifty, and other great men like Pitt, Napoleon, Byron, and so on, lived but short lives, that there is a necessary connection between short life and genius. Not at all—it is quite possible for a man to be miraculously stodgy, dull, and commonplace and to live for fewer years than Shakespeare or Byron. There is no merit in ending one's days prematurely, any more than there is any merit in a short innings at cricket. But when a man is a hundred and feels that he is going strong and is good for another century or so, there must be a feeling of having scored, a feeling of elation and of triumph. I do not know that a Minister of Public Health would be able to do much in the way of prolonging life—Ministers of State have less influence on the mundane movement than they think, and less than they wish us to think. But I think a Royal Commission might inquire into how it is that Ireland, popularly regarded as "distressful," manages to rear more than twelve times as many centenarians as are reared in Scotland. Evidently the secret of "length of days," a secret yearned after by wise men in all ages, is known in Ireland.

THE GROWTH OF PAGEANT.

Historical Pictures at Bury St. Edmunds.

In the newly born liking for historical pageant which is passing over these provincial towns with pasts of which the citizens are proud may be found as Mr. Arthur Bourchier was suggesting the other day, the birth of a dramatic spirit that will be the salvation of the theatre in England. Sherborne, Warwick, and other towns, have had their shows. Oxford promises a pageant in the course of a few weeks, and Bury St. Edmunds will present pages from its history in a series of gorgeous pictures from July 8 to 13. This last, as far as can be judged from what has already been done, will be numbered among the more memorable of the historical displays of the kind.

Whether Bury St. Edmunds has a claim, as is suggested in the first of the tableaux that have been prepared, to a history that goes back to Roman times or not is matter of dispute, but there is at least good warrant for the supposition that a Roman station was in the neighbourhood. It is, however, in the time of the Saxons that Bury begins to have its importance, under its earlier name of Beoderiesgueorth, and when it became the place of burial of the martyred King Edmund it rose to an importance as a place of pilgrimage which gave it a prominent position in the history of England for centuries. Of the days of its grandeur it retains many traces. The ruins of the ancient abbey—with a church the largest in England with the exception of that at Glastonbury—are now meagre enough, but there is the beautiful abbey gate, the fine square Norman tower with its rounded arches, and the churches and other buildings which are tangible evidence of a great architectural past, while the whole appearance of the town preserves, amid much that is modern, a certain old-world splendour and solidity that carries the imagination at once back through the centuries. Local pride is strong in the antiquity of the town, of its ancient greatness, and of the splendid halls and residences that cluster about it and speak even more intimately of the past. It is that local pride that is to find expression in the forthcoming pageant.

The manner in which the townspeople have shown their interest in the representation of their history, which has been invented and designed by Mr. Louis N. Parker, is worth telling in a day when the commercial spirit is supposed to dominate most enterprises of the kind. Practically all the work in connexion with the pageant is being done locally and voluntarily. Hundreds of men and women, drawn from all classes, have given their services. One may see scores at work with needle, with paint brush, with saw and chisel and carving tools, with scissors and with stuff, cutting, designing, painting, embroidering the hundreds of costume of all periods, which have been faithfully copied from historical examples, and making replicas of the armour, the wood-work, the weapons, and the household articles of bygone days. Everything has been done by local labour. Even the music of the pageant is from local composers. In fact, whatever success may attend the displays, in July Bury St. Edmunds will be able to feel that the honour is due to the citizens of both sexes, who have so unselfishly given up nearly eighteen months of preparation to the spectacle.

Much of the work of organisation has fallen upon a small executive, of which Mr. John Wood is the chairman, and yesterday some hint of what Bury is going to do was given at a luncheon at his home of Hengrave Hall, a place that preserves the beauties and simplicities of Tudor times with a completeness that is itself an inspiration. As a site for the pageant the grounds of the ancient Abbey have been chosen, and here, amid the ruins of the past, in a spot that forms an excellent natural theatre, the advantages of which have been increased by the erection of a stand that will accommodate some thousands of spectators, the pictures will be unfolded. In the first will be shown the conflict between the Romans and the native Britons, Queen Boadicea being rather daringly introduced and her defiance of the Roman Prefect giving opening for a finely tumultuous scene. Following this and treading upon ground a little more certain historically will come the principal incidents in the life of King Edmund, closing with the sacrifice of his life. In a third episode is represented the founding of the monastery, the visits of successive kings, who enrich it with grants, the setting up of a new shrine, and the translation thither of the body of Saint Edmund. Then comes a picture of the time of Abbot Samson, the most masterful spirit that ever ruled the destinies of the place, the principal incidents in his career being picturesquely recorded. Secular history—the division between ecclesiastical and secular was a little narrow perhaps—then finds a place in the meeting of the barons at Bury and their taking of a solemn oath to force King John to sign Magna Charta. Next, with a jump to the fifteenth century, there comes the arrest and murder of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Sixty years pass, and we have the merriment of early Tudor days illustrated by the dances of the East Anglians, to be rudely interrupted by the dissolution of the monasteries, and the subsequent creation of the first of the King Edward VI. Grammar Schools. The pageant is to conclude with a final tableau, in which all the performers will appear, and a grand march past.

All this is as yet in preparation, but the progress made, the vast quantities of properties that have been prepared, the spirit with which workers and players are alike doing their parts, promise a spectacle that will be not only a source of local pride, but should draw people from great distances. Everything possible is being done to ensure the financial success of the pageant, and already more than half the tickets are sold. The town has formed a housing committee for the accommodation of visitors, and such terms have been obtained from the Great Eastern Railway Company as will make the place remarkably easy of access during the tournament week. Those who go are recommended to spend more than the one day there, giving the additional time to the many historical relics and natural beauties of Bury and its neighbourhood, and the advice is not without its sound value.

An Attache from the German Court recently visited Princeton University, New Jersey, making inquiries and interviewing the authorities, in view of the German Emperor's decision to send his third son to an American University.

OUR PARISH CLERK.

And How We Lost Him.

Our Parson is rare and peaceable in a general way, but sometimes it do happen that folks manages to get away with him, and then mostly, I'm bound to say, it's by no fault o'—hissen. It aint so very long since—a matter o' two years may—be—that old Tommy Chambers must go and get married; him that were Parish Clerk in this here village for forty year if it were a day. She weren't no pretty young gell neither as took his fancy, but the widder o' one of the grooms, who'd got killed when he were a-exercising of a young horse pretty soon after Squire first came to the Hall. Squire give her one o' them little thatched cottages down by the church and a lot of the washing from the Hall, and as they has heaps o' company staying up there she didn't do badly. Most folks might have thought it a good riddance to get shut o' Sam Watts so easy an' tumble on her feet so quick. But she cried and took on tremenjous, never spoke of him without a tear in her eye, until at the end of a twelvemonth we heard all of a sudden as she was a-going to marry Tommy. It were wonderful the way she dried up so quick and kind of put old Sam in his proper place.

Well, they got married, and as he were Parish Clerk and she were sort o' connected with the Hall, we had a downright good day o' it. Parson, he said as how it were an occasion when things should be done proper, and he give a tea in his own garden to all the village folk what likes to come, and Squire, he sends round a barrel o' beer and some baccy for the men to enjoy theirselves with in the evening. So you'll hardly believe me when I tells you what come after ards.

The wedding took place o' Thursday, and o' Sunday there sits old Tommy in his desk, "as large as life and twice as natteral," as the saying is, with his new necktie on, a fancying he is the biggest man in the place, and calling out his responses that loud you might think that everybody in the church was taken with deafness all on a sudden. Gentlefolks what come a-visiting here tells me you don't often see old pulpits like that there one o' ours nowadays, where the clerk sits down below in his seat and parson reads from his desk just above him until such time as he goes into the pulpit top o' all to preach his sermon. A three decker they most in general calls it and says as Parson ought to be very proud to have one in his church. That may be as it is I can say. Its silus been so in my time and I don't see no reason to wish that whats good were different. Parsons a bit o' my way o' thinking too but why some things what old you had ought to be proud on and other things whats no older aint fit to cumber the ground as they says I can't for the life of me make out.

Well as I was a-saying Tommy sat in his desk until we had finished the singing and when he had followed the Parson up to pulpit steps and shut the door on him like as he allus did he comes down. But instead taking his place again in his desk what does he do but walks right across the church and goes and sets his self agent his new missus where they was in smirking and ja smilin' like a coup'e May goslings. Then he made believe as he hadn't seen nothing but he might as well have stopped a preaching straight off as was that taken up with wondering what he would say to old Tommy when we got out.

I waited for him agen the belfry door, and then I were that mad I had to speak my mind at once.

"Parson," says I, what did he mean by carrying on in that way? It's a-lowering to the dignity o' the church," I says.

"Jake," says he with his little smile, "we won't take no notice this here time: he's a little overcome by his new honours. I'm a thinking."

So we kep' pretty quiet about the matter all that week, and only chaffed old Tommy a bit, but nothin' perticular. When next Surday come, and he played just the same game over again, it were a bit too thick for most of us to stand.

"Wanting in no respect, your Reverence," we says, "but this here old Tommys got to be told as we aint a-going to put up with his larks any longer."

"Anyway," says Parson, "it aint my duty to interfere; he's the servant o' the church-wardens, and not o' the rector," says he.

"Oh! if the Parson aint no call to interfere, and it's the churchwardens what's got to do the business, all right," says we.

So we called a parish meeting and got it settled, and then Enoch Jackson and me, we went to old Tommy's house, and found him a-working in the gardin. I telled him then and there as how the whole parish was a-crying shame on him, a-leaving his place Sunday after Sunday and trapesing down the aisle, for all the world as though he was possessed. But we couldn't seem to get no satisfaction out of him nohow, and in the end Parson had to go hisself, people was that set on it. Old Tommy he let Parson go on a-talking in his softest, nice-test way; but what he give answer were—"When you married us two weeks ago your words was 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder,' and what you says then I means to abide by now," says he.

"All right," says Parson, and his voice is wonderful gentle; "then you can sit by your wife from start to finish o' the service, if so be you can't stay away just that one harf-hour," says he; but he never thinked old Tommy would be that obstinate.

"And you may take yer oath I will," says Tommy, he were that mad. A good deal more be said on top of it about not putting his foot inside o' that place again, never as long as he lived; no, nor never digging another spadeful o' earth out o' Parson's gardin, not if the whole place went to rack and ruin like the Gardin o' Eden when Adam and Eve had to quit it. We all burst out a-larfing when Parson telled us about it; if a man likes to cut off his nose to spite his face it can't be helped. One thing is certain, the rectory gardin aint suffered much for want of Tommy as gardener, and the responses o' a Sunday aint so bad but what they might be worse, even if the rightful clerk aint got the sense to own up what a fool he were and come back to his old place once more.

—S. C. PEACOCK, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

M. P. SUMMONED.

Alleged Personation.

An unusual case came before Mr. Boggallay at Tower Bridge Police-court (May 30), when Mr. William Dalzell Burnyeat, M. P. for Whitehaven, was called upon to answer a charge of having been found drunk and incapable in Waterloo-road.

He did not, however, surrender to his bail, and the case was adjourned until the end of the business, when the missing defendant was again called without result.

Police Constable Hayman, 195L, who preferred the charge, stated that the defendant did not appear.

The Magistrate: What address did he give?

The Officer: The Reform Club, Pall Mall.

The Magistrate: You ought not to take an address like that, you should take an address where he can be summoned. You cannot summon a man at the Reform Club. Well, stand down; he is not here.

The Chief Clerk marked the sheet "No appearance," and remarking that the defendant was described as a barrister, consulted the Law List, which gave the address of Mr. Burnyeat as Goldsmith-building, Temple. The book was handed to the inspector on duty with a view to a summons, and it was added that the defendant was M. P. for Whitehaven.

MR. BURNYEAT'S DENIAL.

Mr. William Dalzell Burnyeat, M.P. for Whitehaven, authorises the Press Association to give a complete denial to the statement identifying him as the man referred to in the proceedings recorded above. Mr. Burnyeat, who arrived in London on Thursday morning from Carlisle, having travelled during the night, and who this evening left for Liverpool, states that he was not in the vicinity of Waterloo-road at any time on the evening in question, and he has not been to Portsmouth (from which place he is alleged to have been returning) for at least a month.

Until his attention was called to the matter this evening, Mr. Burnyeat declared that he was entirely ignorant of the allegations that had been made, and he had received no intimation from the police. It is obvious, he said, that some one has used his name, but while annoyed at the publicity he was not disposed to take any action beyond giving an entire denial to the whole story.

Mr. Burnyeat arrived at his brother's house in Prince's Park, Liverpool, to-night from London, and on being seen by the Liverpool representative of the "Daily Mail," he refused to discuss the charge in any way.

"All I can say," he remarked, "is that the police version of the affair, as given in the London evening newspapers, is incorrect."

"Would you care to give your own version?" Mr. Burnyeat was asked.

"No," replied the member for Whitehaven, "I will only say that the real facts have been misrepresented."

A YOUNG POLITICIAN.

Mr. Burnyeat entered Parliament last year as Liberal member for Whitehaven, and is only 33 years of age. He was educated at Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1899.

He only returned to London, our Whitehaven correspondent telegraphs, on Wednesday, after a short holiday, during which he addressed a meeting of his constituents, and took a prominent part in several Nonconformist gatherings. On Sunday last he presided at the organ recital in connection with the Wesleyan Church, and on the previous Sunday night he occupied the chair at the anniversary gathering of the United Methodist Free Church.

THE BLACK HEARTS.

BY LIEUT.-COL. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

The Order of the Black Hearts at Simla is the most successful band of bachelor hosts that I know of. Who was the originator of the idea I really do not know. At least a dozen good man and true believed themselves at the time of the foundation of the Order to be the one and only inventor of the society. In the early nineties it occurred to one or more of the bachelors in Simla who were going out to dinners and dances every night of the week that they wished that they could repay some of the hospitalities which were showered on them. A Sunday luncheon at the U. S. Club, and a subsequent dinner at knight's Hall, the bungalow in which the bachelor Viceregal A. D. C.'s lived, brought some half-dozen men together, who determined that a bacheler society should be formed to give dances and picnics to all the pleasant people in Simla. How the name of the Black Hearts came into being I hardly know. One day at lunch, when some of the embryo Black Hearts were gathered together, somebody told a story of a lady who had made a humorous blunder over the quotation about the devil not being as black as he is painted, and presently, amidst a buzz of talk, somebody suggested "He is not as . . . as he is painted," would be a good motto for association, and somebody else said. "Why not the Order of Black Hearts?"—and Black Hearts we were. The original dozen took another dozen into the fold, and it was decided that a masked ball should be the opening entertainment. All the tongues in Simla wagged merrily over this new departure. "Simla will never stand a masked ball," some said. Others wondered whether the Lansdownes and the Robertses would go, and a minority rejoiced much, saying that Simla at last was going to be lively.

The Black Hearts sent out their crimson cards of invitation with a black heart on them, and turned their minds to the designing of a suitable costume. One of the lordlings of our band had the knee breeches and shoes he had worn at dances at Marlborough House, and knee breeches, black silk stockings, and buckled shoes were forthwith adopted as part of the Black Heart dress a crimson domino with hood, and a black heart over the left breast, was the costume for masked balls, and the Grand Master was distinguished above the ordinary knights by a great brass heart, fashioned in the Sudder Bazaar, and hung round his neck by a chain borrowed from the A.D.C. wardrobe in the Gaiety Theatre.

The first fancy dress ball, held on Friday, September 23, 1892, was a great success. All the guests, duly masked and dominoed, declared their identity to two of the Knights of the Black Heart who kept guard at the door, and then were escorted up the floor of the Town Hall to make their bows to the Grand Master, who sat throned on a dais.

The Black Hearts, who had dined together the night before, had determined that their ball should not be spoiled by formality. When all the guests were assembled, the Black Hearts gathered in a group in the centre of the hall, the band commenced a gallop, a bugle sounded the charge, and each Black Heart seized the lady nearest to him and whirled her away to the music. Simla forgot that night all the stiffness it ever possessed. The Vice-Reine had come to the ball in a rickshaw, drawn by Bazaar coolies, in order that the Viceregal scarlet should not betray her identity, and danced with some of her own A. D. C.s without their guessing who she was. Lord and Lady Roberts and all the other great people of Simla were there enjoying themselves immensely and the story of the evening was that Lord Roberts, looking more diminutive than ever when swathed in a big domino, went up to an Irish widow and asked her to dance. "And what would I be doing, wasting my time, a night like this on bit of a boy," was the lady's reply. Just before supper a bugle sounded all masks were taken off, and everybody went to eat and drink like reasonable beings.

That first fancy-dress ball established the Black Hearts as a necessity of Simla life. An invitation to the Black Heart ball or picnic ranks now with one to the Viceregal Staff picnic as proving the recipient to belong to the inner circle. The Black Hearts have increased in numbers, their ceremonial is more imposing than it was in their early days, and their badges are works of art, but they still hold steadfastly to the principles inculcated at their first dinner by their first Grand Master, who impressed upon them first their duties were not to instruct but to amuse, and I am told that they still drink their first Grand Master's health in the very oldest Cognac onlooker.

LESSON OF BECK AND LEWIS CASES.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Government's Criminal Appeal Court Bill took place (May 30).

At the outset of the debate, with all the force of an ex-Home Secretary, Mr. Akers Douglas urged the unworkable character of the measure. The number of petitions sent in would block the court, for all defendants might be relied upon to try it, the guilty as much as the innocent, because they had everything to gain, and would get, if nothing else, the excitement of a sporting chance and a visit to London.

That there might be congestion Mr. Gladstone did not deny, but he urged that England was the only civilised country in the world without a court of criminal appeal, and at present the machinery for redressing miscarriages of justice was insufficient. He should be very pleased to have the question of compensation removed from the Home Office, and put into the hands of a court of law. The Home Secretary might give a perfectly sound decision, and yet have to submit to a cross-examination by half a dozen members, perhaps for the purposes of the Press, in reference to confidential matters which he could not disclose. Indeed, the position of the Home Secretary had become almost unbearable. This was due to misapprehension of Home Office functions. Often some of the leading newspapers considered that the Home Office jurisdiction included the functions of an Appeal Court, that it had at its back a department in the office for criminal investigation, and that it was responsible for all the mistakes made by the Criminal Courts.

PAID TO BE SHOT AT.

Over and above these honest misapprehensions, there were less-responsible newspapers which, for their own purposes, retried criminal cases in their own way, and the objective was only the Home Secretary, who was paid to be shot at and must expect what he got. But in recent years there had grown up in some quarters the practice of discriminating between one judge and another. The fashion nowadays was where some judge at some time or other had come into conflict with public opinion to make him a marked man, and when a prominent case came up and happened to be tried by that particular Judge or Recorder, that unfortunate person was held up as a man obviously unfit to try that case, and because the case was tried by a particular Judge, it was urged that the Home Secretary must intervene. This was a tendency contrary to the interests of justice. It might be excellent "copy" for the newspapers, but it was a public danger which could only be removed by the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Undaunted by this outburst, Mr. Pickersgill declared that the lesson of the Beck case was that the dominating spirit of the Home Office was to show unreasonable deference to the opinions of the judges. The passage of this Bill would set the public conscience at rest.

JUDGES THREE STAGES.

From Mr. Stanger, K. C., came an exposition of the three stages in a judge career. At first he was nervously afraid of doing the wrong thing next he was practically certain he was doing the right thing lastly he did not care a straw whether he was doing the right thing or the wrong.

The House could hardly said Mr. Lyttelton be expected to pass a Bill of this magnitude to save the Home Secretary from the buffeting of the *Daily Mail*. Such things might be sometimes expected and should be tolerated with equanimity. The Home Secretary should glean from the Press any faults they were capable acquainting him with, consider all such facts with scrupulous care give his decision and then treat with indifference any comments made thereafter.

The principal argument of the Attorney-General was that there was little objection to the Bill from the legal profession, and he thought that when the lawyers abandoned their guns and that home of legal conservation, the House of Lords, was favourable to the Bill it might be taken to be a safe measure. As for the idea that the prisoners appealing would in numbers be thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa, the probabilities were against any such situation. The guilty appellant might get his sentence increased, for instance and would prefer to bear the ills he had.

The second reading was granted without a division.

Sir Harold Stuart took over the Home Secretaryship of the Government of India, on Saturday, the 15th instant, Sir Herbert Risley being placed upon Special Duty and Mr. Stevenson Moore acting as Head of the Criminal Intelligence Department.

A humourous story is told in a Home paper by a correspondent, (who vouches for the truth of it) concerning a gentleman holding a high position in a certain large public Company, which position he had unfortunately to relinquish some time ago owing to a nervous disorder. On enquiring at the office regarding him, an acquaintance of the invalid was gravely informed that Mr. Blank was very much better, but suffered so much with his head that, as he would never be able to resume his old position, he had been made a Director.

A WARNING AGAINST COMFORT.

A striking address on the European danger of a policy of comfort was delivered by Capt. Mark Sykes to the Postmen's Federation of Bridlington in Yorshire.

"It has been my observation," he said, "that over Western Europe there has been a great and considerable spread of certain doctrines, not political wholly, but rather ethical, of an altogether different type from those which were held by our forefathers. To say that they are new would be ridiculous and false; these doctrines which are beginning to gain foothold in Europe are of hoary and shameful antiquity.

"The tendency is to frankly avow that the attainment of physical comfort and general easement of all strife, either military, political, commercial, or religious, are the ultimate ends and objects of life, and writiugs and speeches all tend to the propagation and assimilation of these ideas. You will find indications of this subtle spirit peeping out at the most unexpected moments. A man commits a brutal and premeditated murder; there is an instant outcry for his release. A man is stricken with a dire and agonising disease; his friends pray permission to give him a painless and merciful death. A man fears some misfortune from Vaccination, and he averts it from his children: a woman dreads the repetition of a mother's pain, and will not do her duty by the State; a man is filled, with anxiety as to the future provision of his family, and he limits it to two; a man has the choice of being a financier or a soldier, he leaves the Army to go into the City.

CALVIN WATERED DOWN.

"The stern doctrines of Luther and Calvin are watered down to suit modern requirements; the doctrine of comfort—mental comfort—has even percolated into many of the churches. You often hear now not 'Do not get drunk because it is a vile, disgusting sin,' but 'Do not get drunk because you waste money and get headache.' The advice of 'be moderate in your pleasures and vices, because they will last longer; be moderate in your families, because they will give you less anxiety; do everything you do with caution,' is being preached in a variety of ways and in a variety of tones. You read it in the pseudo-Socialistic pamphlets with which the railway bookstalls are clogged, you hear it from the lips of the medical quack, you see it exposed in the mordant plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw, you hear your fellowmen say it in so many words. And this is not new.

A FATAL DOCTRINE.

"This doctrine once grew and flourished in Imperial Rome, even as it does in London to-day. It is often well disguised, often beautiful, and frequently tempting, but whatever be its shape, whatever be its cloak, it is equally fatal, and leads only to ruin and death, not necessarily to acknowledged misery, but suicide certainly. The doctrine of comfort for yourself primarily, and those about you secondarily, this yearning for release from strife, was pushed in the old Pagan world to its farthest limit, till at last men slew themselves for very weariness, or adopted Christianity in its most uncompromising shape from sheer reaction. We have not yet reached the depths of human despair, here human pleasure ends in physical loathing and mental abhorrence, but some Europeans are well on the road to it.

"Now, suppose the hopes of the humanitarians and materialists are realised, suppose these doctrines get a further hold over the masses of Europe, suppose all Europe agrees to live at peace, to limit not only armaments, but production of all kinds. What then? We may indulge in a vision of that world, that Utopia of the flesh, comfort for all, nationalism dead in the arms of Cosmopolitanism, industry flaccid and uninteresting, plays and holidays in quantity, plentiful food, varied, cheap, and abundant, the population slowly declining, religion a sensuous amusement, art florid, debased, stilted, grotesque, or utterly false, poetry a perfunctory and hollow ritual, crime a mental error of judgment, self-sacrifice a comic eccentricity, nothing work anything, and suicide the only reasonable act when the first grey hair is seen upon the temple.

EUROPE IS NOT THE WORLD.

"Rome saw all this, and we can see the beginnings of these things in Europe—false hopes, false ideals, and false art, epicureanism preached upon the housetops of the palaces, and in the cellarage of the vilest slums. But remember Europe is not the world, even Europe and America are not the world, and though all modern Christendom agree to certain things, agree to worship sloth, ease pleasure, and physical comfort as its only gods, the last word has not been said—there is still Asia to take into consideration, and also Africa, and neither Asia nor Africa will follow the lead of Europe on humanitarian or materialistic lines. Asia is too old, too wise, and too experienced, Africa to young, and too primitive. I do not believe in yellow or black perils as political forces of the present day, but I am certain they are the historical forces of the future, that is if Europe falls into a Pagan relapse, and wilfully suffers her energies to decline.

CIVILISATION A TRICK.

"Asia may seem momentarily stagnant and dead, but her substantial and essential life are as enduring as the Pyramids; Africa may seem sunken in the depths of barbarism, but she is abundant and productive; and before these two mighty forces you cannot afford to rest in peace. Believe me, the tricks of what we call modern civilisation are not difficult; the building of steamships, the making of cotton, the methods of hygiene are almost within the reach of an anthropoid ape. The Japanese, the Turks, the Mongols, the negroes, and the Arabs can do these things as easily as you, and do them they will either by command of their governors or at the instigation of our financiers, and when they do beware the day if they find you unready; take care that their residence is not the mausoleum of European civilisation. My advice to you is—be Socialists, Conservatives, or Radicals even as you wish, but above all be men, and crush and spurn all temptations to effeminacy and race suicide.

FRACAS IN A CITY OFFICE.

The story of a struggle in a City office was told in the Law Courts (May 30) when Mr. Gilbert Percy Webber, a clerk of works, sued Messrs. J. Chassum and Sons who are contractors, for damages for alleged assault, false imprisonment, and slander.

The defence was a general denial of the allegations.

It was stated by counsel that the defendants were carrying out some work upon an underground railway at Highgate, the plaintiff being engaged as clerk of works by the architect.

A question arose over the quality of some bricks, and plaintiff was invited to call at the offices of the defendants in Bishopsgate-street. While there, added counsel, certain proposals were made to the plaintiff which he refused.

A struggle ensued, and the plaintiff tried to get out of a window, but found the drop was too great. A policeman was eventually called in, and the plaintiff got away. His claim was for damages for assault, damages for being locked in the defendant's office against his will, and damages for slander.

The plaintiff was examined in support of his case, after which the hearing was adjourned.

The steamer *Nurani*, on reaching Galle on Sunday night, reports having collided off the Basses Lighthouse with the steamer *Sanctoria* which left Colombo for Calcutta on Friday. The *Nurani* damaged her port bow above the main deck, but not seriously, and she was able to proceed to Colombo and to Bombay. The *Sanctoria* was damaged above the water-line on the starboard but did not signal for assistance. She put into Trincomalee where an enquiry will be held. The *Nurani* enquiry will be held at Colombo.

With India so well represented in the House today there should be small chance of some of the blunders made in the House in the past over India being repeated, says the *Onlooker*. It was only in the last Session of the late Government that a then member spoke for at last a quarter of an hour on some question affecting Madras, evidently under the impression that this port was situated on the West Coast. In the end this proved too much for some better-informed member on the other side of the House, who ventured to point out that the speaker was under the impression that Madras was on the West Coast. "Well, isn't it?" he asked in all innocence, while the House went off into roars of laughter.

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THE AUSTRIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

The complete result of Austria's first General Election under universal, direct, secret, and equal suffrage will not be known until the province of Galicia has given its final returns but the second ballots have now been taken in 410 constituencies, and fifty-two members have been definitely chosen in Galicia itself. A general idea can, therefore, be formed of the constitution of Austria's first popularly elected Reichsrath.

Two great parties now face one another—the Clericals and the Social Democrats. In the German provinces the Christian Socialists have won sixty-seven seats, whilst their German Clerical allies, with whom they are pledged to work, have secured twentynine seats more making a solid and united party of ninety-six, which is bound to be supported by Clericals of all the other Nationalities. On the other hand, the Social Democrats have already captured eighty-three seats, which must be reinforced by some further gains in the Province of Galicia. These two parties, therefore, will be the most powerful and united in the coming Reichsrath.

The large number of seats won by the Social Democrats has aroused the most exaggerated fears in the minds of the middle classes, and there is a good deal of wild talk of a Socialist torrent which will overwhelm all Austria's most cherished institutions. Those who have followed the General Election from constituency to constituency can discover no substantial foundation for these fears; there is no question whatever of a universal upheaval, nor of the immediate subdivision of property. Dr. Victor Adler, the Socialist leader, is a disinterested enthusiast who had sacrificed his fortune, once a considerable one, to the cause. He is a hard hitter, and waxes eloquent over the iniquities of the Christian Socialists, more especially in their administration of the city of Vienna. There is not anything very extreme in his speeches, indeed, there is very little to choose between the speeches of Social Democrats and Christian Socialists so far as social reform is concerned. Both talk of the unjust incidence of taxation and propose to substitute a progressive income-tax and progressive death-duties for the public burdens that now fall heaviest on the shoulders of the working classes. Both parties denounce the Austrian House of Lords having rejected the law which proposed to make the owner of the motor-car responsible for the negligence or fault of his servant. Both alike advocate the reduction of the period of military service; in fact, their immediate programmes are indentical. Their ultimate aims alone are different. If we turn to the Social Democratic pamphlets and leaflets we find a few references to the Socialist Commonwealth and to the Socialisation of the means of production; but Dr. Ellenbogen, in his small pamphlet on "What the Social Democrats Want," is particularly careful to guard them against any accusation of wishing to attack either religion or property. It is, however, on religious questions that Social Democrats and Christian Socialists differ most. The Social Democrat advocates the separation of Church and State, free schools without religious instruction in school hours, and freedom for those who have been divorced, to whatever religion they may belong, to remarry. Then, again, in the agricultural districts, as well as in the towns, he is a strong Free Trader, and has convinced many small farmers that the benefits they derive from the high duties levied upon imported cattle and agricultural produce in no way compensate them for the heavier price these duties make them pay for all they want. In Bohemia the existence of large landed estates in the hands of a few have had a great deal to say to the Socialist gains. Of course Social Democrats advocate, wherever it is advisable to do so, such items of their programme as an eight-hour day and the reduction of the period of military service. Though they have not gone so far as their German or French colleagues in their anti-military campaign they will be found by their followers to criticise every isolated act of injustice that may happen or appear to happen in the army. They will thus do all they can to weaken military discipline, as their brethren have done in France and in Germany, but short of these various necessary items in their programme they will hardly adopt a very advanced attitude in the coming Parliament. Their return in such large numbers is, indeed, not so much an argument against Universal Suffrage as against the existence of the system which is responsible for their triumph. The object of the franchise is to disclose the strength of economic and social movements, and their sudden rise from a group of ten to a party of eighty-three shows how false was the idea given by the old Curia Parliament of what were the feelings and the aspirations of the people of Austria. It remains yet to be seen whether they have reached their highest water-mark, and this can only be determined by the wisdom their leaders display and their power to satisfy at least some of the hopes that they have raised.

Next to the Social Democrats, the Christian Socialists have profited most by the adoption of Universal Suffrage. They originally represented the animosity of the Viennese skilled artisan and small tradesman against the middleman who had exploited him and the wealthy jewish bourgeoisie who had monopolised the Government of the Austrian capital. It will not by easy to gauge their strength until the Galician returns are complete, for in Galicia Conservatives, Centre, Pan-Poles, and even Democrats, Old and young Ruthenians, are mostly Clericals. But beyond this many of the Agrarians have pledged themselves to support the Clerical programme; whilst Jews and even Zionists like Dr. Stranchen, who have received the support of Catholic Poles and Ruthenians, have also agreed to do the same. It is perhaps too soon to say whether the Christian Socialists and their allies will command an absolute majority in the Chamber; but this is a positive certainty: no party will be well advised that ventures to start and anti-Clerical campaign either against the clergy or against the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The "Los von Rom" movement has lost its power now that the Free Pan-Germans owe their return to the Chamber to the support of Christian Socialists. On the other hand, the Clericals will be very rash if they attempt to use their strength to increase their influence over the Schools. As it is, the parish priest can attend two hours a week to give religious instruction to the children. In most cases they have been quite satisfied with this, and for the moment do not ask for more. They can, however, secure very substantial advantages, financial and otherwise, by appealing to the authorities directly, and it is most likely that they will take this course to secure teachers and inspectors after their own hearts. It may therefore be assumed that if both parties are wise religious controversy will not occupy much time in the new Reichsrath.

National questions must also take a back seat. The strength of national movements in Austria has rested with the upper and middle classes. To the former it was a matter of prestige and political influence to the latter or more material considerations. It was the obvious interest of these who wished to have Government appointments that these should be given to men of their own nationality, to the exclusion of all others. These national problems do not directly concern the masses of the people. To them social reforms are immeasurably more important. They do not care for a repetition of any of those disputes which have disfigured Austrian Parliaments in the past. They will not tolerate obstruction, as they want to see some real business done. Too much time has been wasted, and they wish their representatives to understand this clearly. They have given them warning, and in no way have they done this more explicitly than in Bohemia, where Germans and Czechs alike have had to make way for Social Democrats. It is, therefore, most probable that the new Parliament will have to devote its time to the cause of Social Reform. There will, no doubt, be many controversies, but they will take a different line. Christian Socialists and Social Democrats will both realise the necessity of pressing forward these reforms by every means in their power. The Social Democrats may possibly find themselves in a difficulty through the necessary discrepancies between their industrial and agricultural policies in towns and in the Country districts. They may also suffer from the impossibility of realising all the expectations which they have raised, and they can hardly depend upon much sympathy or support from the Government. This will be reserved for the Christian Socialists, who hope to face their constituents with a good record at the next General Election. They must, however, be careful not to lay themselves open to any charges of obstruction. Both parties are, whatever happens, bound to do all they can to outbid each other, and it is most probable that between the two some good and substantial social reforms will be passed. At any rate, a great change has come over Austria, and this change will make itself felt within the next few months.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, June 17.

288 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps with effect from 14 inst.

Sapper L Stephens B E Co.

289 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 12th instant:—

Gr J Muir No 2 Co.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 17.

86.—Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 18th instant—Buglers will parade for practice near the Skating Rink at 5.30 p.m.

87.—Signalling—Thursday the 20th instant—The Class will parade at 7 a.m. in rear of the Telegraph Quarters. Flags will be issued on parade.

92.—By Army Gazette of India, Army Department, dated simla the 26th July 1907, is published for information:—

No 1455 Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieut-Colonel Henry Percy Dunlop, M. D., I. M. S., to be Medical Officer, vice Deane, retired on 26th July 1907.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

MISDIRECTED SUPPLIES.

WHATEVER be the outcome of efforts to resettle townesmen on the land, prosperity cannot possibly come to the agricultural industry until some clear-headed man of business steps in to better the existing arrangements for the distribution of supplies. It is the custom of the bulk of producers within thirty miles of London to send their goods, not to the towns nearest to them but to London. Gluts inevitably occur in those markets, and, while thousands of people in the country are pining for fresh vegetables, the supplies are rotting on London dustheaps. Last week a man gathered his lettuces. He paid for the labour of getting and cleaning them; he paid the wages of the men who drove, for the feed of the horses which drew, for the wear and tear of the vehicles which carried. When the stock reached London he was offered three-halfpence per bushel. He refused, and waited for an advance. The next advance was his own—to the scavengers, whom he had to pay to cart away his lettuces as garbage.

BURIED BRITAIN.

We are sending a good deal of money out of the country for excavating old-world cities—and getting magnificent value for our money, be it added. Wealthy archæologists and antiquaries might look at times with advantage nearer home. The buried past of Britain is being obliterated by the farmer and the builder, and we shall discover too late that wealth inestimable of British relics has perished because none would save it. Surely if the company of wealthy men to whom Hertfordshire affords such picturesque asylum knew of the storied treasure beneath their feet, they would spend a little systematically to reveal it. If motorists knew that within forty minutes' run of London they could see the spot where the Britons turned back Cæsar's legions; see the remains of the fastnesses which those valiant savages hewed out of the Kentish chalk; knew that dimples here and there in fields now growing strawberries are the last evedences of Britain underground, they would make the pilgrimage.

FATEFUL FRIDAY.

Friday still has a bad name with men ashore and afloat. There are happy exceptions, in which every stroke of what we call luck has come to men upon the day of supposed ill-omen. But those who are against the day, by careful record, find the balance on their side. Those for the day do not, as a rule, count their scores, so the verdict goes by default. A gentleman to whom Friday is simply a seventh of the week, and of no special significance in life's calendar, sends a note upon the day which, however, is undoubtedly of interest to those who like not the day which comes before Saturday. On Friday of last week a well-known firm in the City lost its senior partner and its managing clerk. The same firm, a few years ago, on three successive Fridays, had a man in their employ drop dead.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

The strike on the Rand arrests attention more than all the others in this year of strikes. It is not a little remarkable that a quarrel over works and wages should arise in mines whence gold itself is extracted. But nearly every industry under the sun has been affected this year by strikes. Bakers, undertakers, telephone operators, cab and bus drivers, teachers, paupers, men and women and children have all been on strike, and even the light of Paris has been dimmed in one of the results. What would have happened, one wonders, had they done with the Parisians as they did with the London-gas stokers who struck? The men ceased work because a non-union employee had been installed in the place of a union man. The chance was that the Metropolis would be without gas, and the men who would not work were taken into court and charged with conspiracy. Lord Halsbury led for the Crown, and got the men convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. It would be hard to get a similar conviction from like circumstances to-day; it would be harder still to find a tribunal in France which would dare listen to such a charge.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Before commencing his round at golf on Saturday Mr. Keir Hardie removed his boots and socks, and substituted sandals. His friends will acclaim this as a return to the simple life; others may regard it as an echo of a seaside fad. It is probable that Mr. Keir Hardie ran a good many miles as a boy without shoes or sandals; most Scots boys in poor circumstances do. They revel in the simple life without knowing that it is the simple life they lead. Half the men who come from Scotland to make their living by football in England learned their game as bare-footed laddies. How they manage with unshackled toes to kick a football is a mystery which only they can explain. Apparently they find protection desirable when exceptional kicking is to be called for. When Neil McCallum, who afterwards became famous in Glasgow and still more so at Nottingham, was called upon for his first considerable match in local football, boots were the problem. He had none. An obliging friend equipped him with a high-topped, high-heeled pair from that friend's sister's wardrobe!

UNRECORDED RECORDS.

A man who can at a moment's notice run five miles without previous training is a born athlete. The latest example of the sort is that of a burglar at Reading, who footed his five with very little start, while constables covered the distance on bicycles. It is hopeless, even in this age of record-hunting, to expect the Amateur Athletic Association to consider a feat of this sort. Were the case otherwise some of the globe-trotting records would have to be revised to take in the flight of men who put an ocean between themselves and the scene of their crime with less waste of time than the smartest detective can hope to equal. Paupers strike for better fare and for recognition of their title to the pleasures of the proud; criminals are surprisingly self-sacrificing in not more urgently insisting upon their right to recognition where mobility counts for credit.

A LITTLE OFFENCE.

Parsons who ride to hounds ought to cherish the memory of the young curate, a good man to hounds, whom Bishop Wilberforce felt it necessary to admonish for his passion for this sport. Such a pursuit had a worldly appearance in a clergyman, he urged. The curate replied that in his humble judgment it was not a bit more worldly than the ball at Bleuheim at which the Bishop had just previously been present. The Bishop gently protested that he was a guest in the house at the time, and that he was never within three rooms of the dancing. "Oh, if it comes to that," answered the other, "I am never within three fields of the hounds." The witty Bishop was good enough sportsman to tell this retort against himself as quite beyond an answer. Henry Drummond had a different answer to a problem presented over his attendance at a ball. His position was that if he could not feel himself as near heaven there as anywhere else, he would not have been at that ball. In that he would have the sympathy of many a young lady.

WHERE THE WINE-GROWERS DEMONSTRATED.

Perpignan, where the viticulturists of the South of France held their monster demonstration, is in a part of France that once was a part of Spain. Now the capital of the Department of the Pyrenees Orientals, it was formerly the capital of Roussillon, over which sovereign counts were established by Charlemagne. The last of these, dying childless in 1172, bequeathed Rousillon to the King of Aragon. Philippe le Hardi attacked Aragon, but died at Perpignan in 1285; and St. Louis renounced all claims to the territory in favour of the Kings of Majorca, whose residence Perpignan then became. It was not until the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 that the place was definitely incorporated in France.

IAN MACLAREN STORIES.

Ian Maclaren was a capital raconteur. He had, *P.T.O.* states, a fund of anecdote relating to his lecture tours in America. One man he met there had just come back from Jerusalem, disappointed, disillusioned. "Sir, that Holy City is a back number," he lamented. "Would you believe it, there isn't a single trolly-car or daily newspaper in the whole place!" Another star-spangled gentleman followed him to Liverpool, tracked him to his house, sent up his card, and immediately followed it into the author's study. 'My name is Elijah K. Higgins," he breathlessly exclaimed, "and I am a busy man; you also are a busy man, and I have no time to fool away. Four days are all I can give to your United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands with you. Good-bye; I'm off to Drumtochty," and he vanished.

WILLIE AND THE MOTOR

Willie struck a match and dropped it
Right inside a motor-car;
Up it went, and nothing stopped it—
No one thought 'twould go so far.
Willie now will have to cease his
Tricks, a fact that's sad, but true;
In the morning they found pieces
Of the car and Willie too.

—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST FASHION IN DINNER-GOWNS.

Many of the newest, and most costly, dinner-gowns show a mass of frills on the hem of the skirt, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The skirt itself is so skilfully gored that though it fits the hips like the proverbial glove it "flares" to an amazing extent at the hem. I had an opportunity of seeing the first of these "mermaid" skirts, in the atelier of one of our best known dressmaker's, and recognised at once its attractions. To a tall slight figure nothing is more becoming than a skirt with a very fluffy hem; the soft material falls in careless folds over the feet, and gives splendid effects when the wearer is entering a room. Of course, dresses of this order must be worn over specially constructed petticoats, but then almost all the gowns of this season make a similar demand; it is, indeed, the day of petticoats—and of elaborate ones! For dresses of the "mermaid" order lace frills of great value are often used, and this is why I spoke of these dinner dresses as specially "costly" an amazing amount of lace can be massed together at the hem of one of these new skirts, and in such a position the fragile net gets torn and destroyed with fatal ease. One of the most famous of the Parisian dressmakers is very fond of combining chiffon and tulle in his evening gowns, and with these materials he obtains wonderful results; for example, an evening frock of Lancret blue chiffon with the entire hem of the skirt covered with pleated frills of tulle in the same shade. The effect was quite foamy and deliciously light and fairy-like. Dancing frocks for girls are frequently composed of chiffon and tulle, in very or chalk white, and a very pretty idea is the introduction of little wreaths of Bansia roses just above the frills on the hem of the skirt, with a length of soft white satin ribbon passed through each wreath, the ends tied at one side and allowed to fall loose. This is not strictly speaking, a new idea, but the manner in which it is carried out this season is quite uncommon. The little wreaths are made to look as careless as possible, and are not arranged in perfect circles; they give just the same effect as the pompadour wreath, which is so fashionable as an evening head dress; this wreath is always worn very much on one side, and is eminently coquettish.

THE MOTOR VEIL.

A most artistic and effective veil for motoring has just been designed with excellent results. It is made of liberty chiffon with a veil of thin silk chiffon over the face. The Liberty and silk chiffon are both gathered on to a wire ring which fits in the old familiar way over the top of the hat. The Liberty chiffon is in two pieces, each piece about a yard and a quarter long and just the width of the chiffon. These pieces are joined in the back to just where they reach the neck. The silk chiffon, which serves as a face veil, is only about half a yard in length and is gathered on an elastic band at the lower edge. This elastic is fastened at the back of the neck with a button and loop. At either side the Liberty and the silk chiffon are joined from the top for about eight inches, from there the Liberty chiffon goes on alone and ties under the chin. This veil makes a hood which completely protects the hat, hair, and face from dust, and forms at the same time a most becoming frame.

FIRES IN COTTON-MILLS; THEIR PREVENTION AND EXTINCTION.

Outbreaks of fire in cotton-mills, particularly those engaged in spinning as distinct from weaving and other processes, are throughout the year events of frequent occurrence. But during the darker seasons we have so many visitations as to make these conflagration assume an epidemic form. Never a day passes, says "Engineering," without some outbreak in one or other of these hives of industry. A spark is generated from friction of wheels and adjacent parts in the head stock of a spinning-mule. Possibly it is a spark only, and extinguishes itself as rapidly as it flashed forth. If so, it is because there was no those cotton "fly" in its course to which it could convey its flame. In 90 per cent. of those instances were the spark reaches the loose inflammable fibre, a big blaze is set up almost immediately. It is quite impossible to ensure that no sparking shall occur in the mule head-stock, which, by the by, is the most prolific source of fire in any cotton-spinning factory. This head-stock is a mechanical construction of many parts, having a complicated variety of movements. There are toothed wheels, where grit in small particles finds a lodgment. There are pulleys and drums which revolve 2000 times per minute, and have parts impinging on each other. There are cotton ropes, which become frayed at their extremities, and are soaked with oil and grease. Hence it happens that head-stock sparking is a common occurrence, and if not well controlled by the minder of the mule and his pieceers, by proper cleaning and lubrication, it may do irreparable damage to the whole mill. When one stands close to the rim-pulley and looks carefully at the parts concerned, one is apt to wonder that holocausts are not more frequent Spinners do their best, doubtless, when flashes burst forth to extinguish them at once. If they should fail to get the mastery within 30 seconds, the results are likely to be more or less disastrous and considerable loss will ensue. Valiant efforts must be made immediately, or they may be nugatory. Close to the head-stock of a mule are the stretched threads of cotton 3/16 in. apart in a long line, and numbering 500 to 600 on either side. The threads of yarn are dry and inflammable as tinder, and may be regarded as so many points of touch-powder. In this way exactly, and in nearly every instance, does a fire in a muleroom proceed; first the spark, then the flash, the threads, bobbings creels and the carriages. Fire buckets, continues "Engineering," should be suspended from hooks, or deposited on shelves in every room where cotton fibre is treated by machinery. The buckets should be placed about 5 ft. high, and be under the constant supervision of the overlooker of each room. They should be continually full within an inch of the brim. They should be light in weight and painted red or black so as to be readily seen in dim or smoky light. They should not all be located at one place. This mistake is frequently made although it is so obvious. If all the buckets are at one end of the room, and a fire burst forth at the other end 50 yards away, it is clear that untold damage may ensue before a spinner can travel twice the 50 yards for a fire bucket. Chemical extinctours are in some cases preferred to fire buckets, and doubtless these appliances would be of greater service if the workers were better trained in their use. Now let us consider the case of fire when it is beyond the reach of firebuckets and extincteurs when these have played their part, but have failed and unfortunately there are too many instances of this character. There ought, adds 'Engineering," to be in every large mill a well equipped brigade, consisting of men who are there employed, and they should have trained practice periodically. Some very smart and effective work has been done in many mills, factories and warehouses by well manned brigades on the spot.

LIFE ON A SHILLING A DAY.

"BEFORE me, as I write, is an illustrated volume with a title that suggests much reading, weary and otherwise," says Mr. George Haw, in the "Daily News." "It is called 'The History of England from William I to Edward VII.' The size of the book belies the title. It is not much larger than a postage stamp. You can read the whole of the contents in three minutes. Nine whole centuries of English history come and go before the mental vision in a trice.

"The little history was the gift of a gutter merchant. Gutter merchant is not a nice name, but it is the name by which those odd and kindly people are known who sell things at the kerb in London streets.

"There is a time to feel for loose coppers and a time when not to feel for them. One of the times to feel for them is when you see a gutter merchant plying his calling persistently in a side street about dusk. It is then in your power to decide whether a man shall sleep in a bed that night or walk the streets. For when our friend turns into the side streets—the police are not so troublesome there—it means he has had a bad day, and despair is coming with the night.

"It may not always be inspiring when you are making for the station to be urged to buy bootlaces, umbrella rings, or ivory-backed, revolving collarstuds. Even the little penny comic dying pig—all made to die—loses its interest when you are rushing homeward. But our friend with the penny history looked so woebegone that one was impelled to turn back.

"'No luck to-day?' I queried.

"'Not a ha'porth,' he answered. 'It means no doss to-night.'

"Soon we fell to talking about his trade. He bought his histories at ninepence the dozen. He sometimes sold as many as four dozen in a day, clearing a shilling.

"'An' wif a bob in me pocket at the end of a day I'm a king,' he declared, triuphantly.

"'How a king?' I asked.

"'Why, fivepence for a doss leaves sevenpence to spend, don't it?'

"I assented.

"'Well, a man as can't feed 'itself on sevenpence, an' 'ave a penny to spare for 'bacc, ain't worth his salt.'

"That sounded like admirable economy; but our friend was not frugal as the world would have him be. He told me he made a practice of spending every penny he possessed before going to bed each night. He always safeguarded himself by laying in his stock overnight for the next day's business; but every moring he turned from his favourite lodging-house with nothing between him and want except the history of England.

"'I ain't a relative as I knows of in the world,' he added. 'An' if I were to die in the night, wot 'ud happen? Why, the other blokes in the lodgin'-house 'ad rifle me pockets, and if they found any money, d'ye know wot they'd do wif it?'

"I didn't.

"'Drink it, sir. That's what they'd do. An' I can't bear the thought of them drinking me health, an' me not there.'"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor 2,765 tons Captain B. C. Gouday, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos. steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons Captain R. F. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. & P. S. N. Cos. steamer Ahmede, 1,604 tons Captain T. Hughes sailed on Saturday for Jedah with general Cargo.

THE steamer Musscian, 3,046 tons Captain G. B. Woolfinden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Manchester with general Cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos. steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons Captain E. W. Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Itenda, 3,398 tons Captain F. Alton arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Hall line steamer Merton Hall 2,773 tons Captain J. T. Prouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain J. T. Hirst arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine 2,285 tons Captain J. B. Green arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons Captain R. L. Webster arrived in harbour on the 15 instant from Hull with ageneral cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose..... .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly .....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 15

Baron Inverdale ..2140 Fullerton ....K N & Co
Caledonia..... ..3579 Tocque.....London ..... P & O Co
Canning ....G Jivaji
Cromwell .....1967 Schoel ....W & A Graham Co
Dwarka .....799 Hirst ....M M & Co
Glenaffrie.....3656 Craig ....T Morrison & Co
Goodhope .....2306 Harding..... .....W & A G & Co
Inverness .....2401 Clarke ....Lorry Bros
Kh Errant .....4779 Kendall..... .....K Nixon & Co
Meehtari ..... 111 Gore, ...B & P S N Co
New bridge .....2297 Notman..... .....G G Tejpal & Co
Oora..... ..3521 Cammack ....M Mackenzie & Co
Queen Helena .....5735 Brooks ....W & A G & Co
Shahnoor .....1783 Peter ....Shah S N Co
Shanjehan.....3866 Davison..... .....Shah S N Co
Umballa.....3436 Clomie ....M Mackenzie & Co
Upada .....3382 Steware ....M Mackenzie & Co
Varora .....1765 Bailie ....M M & Co
Whitgift .....3843 Coltor ....Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Somali	1622	Triman	Z'bar	17-6	A Strandes
B	Chyebassa	2985	Stevenson	H'burg	20-6	M M & Co
C	Delhi Islands	3261	Peck	Calcutta	17-6	M M & Co
F	Urlana	3384	Cole	Rangoon	18-6	M M & Co
K	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	23-6	P & O Co
N	Barbara	2644	Jens	A'mouth	29-6	W & A G & Co
O	Naseri	911	Primrose	Stream	16-6	B & P S N Co
P	Loodiana	3124	Chidley	K'chi	18-6	M M'tie & Co

H W P D.

Mahanadi..... 847 Ahmed ..... N F .....Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia .....5106 Abrey ..L'poo ..... 19-6 W & A G & Co
4 Ischia.....4192 Giuseppe ..Shanghai ..17-6 F E S N Co
5 Diego Suarez ..3497 Bourepank ...M'lles 2 -6 K Nixon & Co
7 Muristan .....1736 Morris .....18-6 M Mackenzie & Co
9 Clan Macgall ..2976 .....Antwerp ..... 19-6 F Muir & Co
10 Clan Farquhar...3787 Darbey ...A'werp ...22-6 F Muir & Co
10 & 11 Maros....4451 Adams....A'werp ...22-6 K Nixon & Co
16 Madura .....1273 Ettou.....Busreh..... 17-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Aleppo s.....	Webster	Hull, May 11
	Clan Alpine s	Green	Glasgow, May 8
	Dwarka s	Hirst	Karachi, May 14
16	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Mormugoa, June 15
	Oceana s	Hayward	Shanghai, May 27
	Itinda s	Alton	Rangoon, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Cucschi	Genoa, &c
	Ahmed's	Hughes	Jedah
	Oriental s.....	Tocque	Aden
16	Itaura s.....	Thomson	Calcutta
	Musician s.....	Woolfenden ...	Liverpool, &c
	Baron Cawdor s	Gouday	Calcutta

The steamer Islanda, Peck, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
6	Trafalgar	Sydney
8	Clan Murray	Liverpool
11	Palamcotta	Negapatam
11	Pentakota	Rangoon
12	Langdale	Batoum
13	Maria Valerie	Trieste

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

14	Nawab	Bombay
13	Fulala	Mauritius
14	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
14	Thongwa	Straits
18	Promo	Cocanada
18	Congella	Calcutta
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang
21	Clan Robertson	Coast

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chupra, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B I S N. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, arrived at Marseilles, yesterday.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Borneo, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the morning of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 15

FOR LIVERPOOL

Musician s—51 bales wool, A H Bundally, 1,000 cwt oil cake, K R Sajan.

Scindia s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 2 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 83 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 51 bales wool, A H Bundally, 15 bales wool, B Cassum; 3 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 cwt old metal H Narayen.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—5 bales yarn, Globe Mill, 4 baks yarn F Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Good Hope s—2,000 cwt wheat pollard. W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Muristan s—1,294 cwt cotton-eed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Farquhar s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 666 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus Co.

Maros s—2,019 cwt cottonseed and 1,600 cwt myrabolams, W Hecher, 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed R Hassam, 4,180 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co; 2,080 cwt myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG

Chyesbassa s—10 bales cotton waste, Phcroz C Settna, 20 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdangall s—110 bales cotton J N Begbe and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 80 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy, 204 bales hemp E Oomersey.

Clan Macdongall s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suasez s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist, The M B Kalsha, 500 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, The M K Kalsha.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

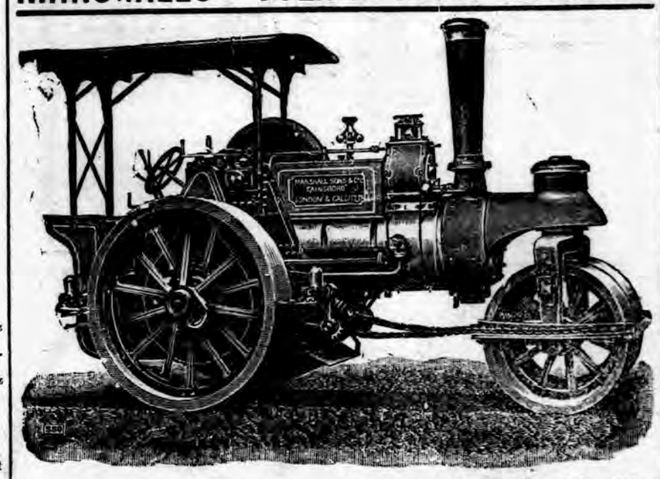
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A notable feature in the current number of the "Scientific American" is a full-page illustration of that remarkable extinct and reptile, the Naosaurus, which "made things unpleasant for the Texan lizards of his day." This realistic restoration is from a carefully-worked out picture by Mr. Charles R. Knight, the leading American artist in painting extinct animal life. It is accompanied by an interesting descriptive article by Mr. W. L. Beasley. A very carefully restored and mounted skeleton, the work of Professor Osborn, has now been set up in the Museum of Natural History, New York. The remains of Naosaurus were found by one of the late Professor Cope's collectors in the strata of Hog Creek, Baylor County, North-West Texas, some ten years ago.

THE GREAT FEATURE.

The characteristic feature of Naosaurus is the immense growth of spines along the back. There are a series of elongated neural processes proceeding from the vertebral column, and from three inches to a yard in length. They are provided with rows of transverse pony spurs on each side, resembling somewhat the yards on a ship's mast. Fixing on this latter peculiarity, Professor Cope gave it the name of Naosaurus, that is "Ship lizard." These spines provided the animal with a huge rounded and spiny crest along its back, the use of which is not very obvious. Professor Cope suggested that it possibly resembled some branching shrub and so served to protect the animal. Other suggestions are, that it was perhaps used as a sail when the creature swam in the water, that it was a defence against other animals which might attack it by jumping on its back, or that it was an ornament. And whatever the use of the crest may have been, Naosaurus is notable as being the only animal, except Dimetrodon, to possess one of such large dimensions.

THE HOME OF THE SHIP-LIZARD.

The ship-lizard is from the Permian of Texas, and is thought to have been the first and oldest land vertebreate to tread the soil of Western America. It was eight and a-half feet long, and four feet high, three feet of this being due to the crest. The head was enormously large in proportion to the body, the eyes large, and set far back near the top of the head. The teeth were numerous and tiger-like, and Naosaurus is inferred to have been carnivorous, feeding chiefly on Eryops, a contemporary giant salamander. Short legs, neck and tail complete—if we may trust the pictured restoration—a somewhat awkward looking creature, slow moving, and of small brain power.

THE COMING OF THE SWIFT.

The swifts, latest of the swallow tribe, and among the latest of all migratory birds to arrive, are now in full evidence at home as they go screaming past their familiar haunts in the old church tower or elsewhere. Some interesting notes on the breeding habits of these birds appearing in the "Field," are thus opportune. The observations were made last summer in the tower of Horsham Church, where some fifty pairs of swifts make their breeding quarters. The writer finds that, contrary to the opinion expressed by most ornithologists as to the untidiness of its building, the swift makes a remarkably neat nest. It is a shallow saucer-like structure of grass, leaves, straw, feathers, cobwebs, &c., cemented by saliva and constantly slavered over during incubation. The bird sits closely on its two or three eggs, and if these are removed does not lay a fresh clutch. Most of the nests were placed under joists and beams, but a few were found on the tops, on ledges of brick inside the caves, on the bare ground, or on the top of old starlings' or jackdaws' nests. The writer notes that in feeding their young the old swifts appear to have some difficulty in ejecting the bolus of freshly caught insects. They even seem, he says, to feel pain—though he does not suggest that they really do so—and will afterwards lie on the nest in a semi-dazed state with eyes half shut. The young are fed at long intervals compared with those of other birds, one nest that was watched only receiving three visits from the parents in an hour. Certain facts incline the writer to doubt whether all swifts breed every year. In the first place the number of nests in the church do not correspond to the number of birds seen round the tower. A number of swifts were also found sitting on empty nests, and one of these being killed was found to be a female. The young swifts were fledged, and ready to fly in the last few days of July.

THE NEST.

The swift's habit of cementing the materials of its nest with saliva is probably shared by most of the members of the swallow tribe. The feather-toed swift of Guatemala, for example, is said to build its nest of the seeds of a certain plant, which it cements together and sticks to the rock by means of saliva. And according to some writers, the edible "birds' nest" is made entirely of the saliva of the swallow which builds it. Others, however, believe that birds skim the gelatinous substance of the nest from the surface of the sea. And in his book, "The Gems of the East," Landor brings forward another view. In the Philippine Islands a large number of these nests are gathered and sent to China. These, Mr. Landor tells us, are built by a little humming, swallow-like swift of the gum which it gathers from certain trees. This gum when fresh is white and translucent, and when placed in water swells and becomes a tender gelatione.

DISCOVERIES IN SEISMOLOGY.

The recent remarkable advances in the science of seismology have called public attention more forcibly, to the subject of earthquakes. And the increased number of earthquake-recording instruments has shown that these earth movements are more frequent than was formerly supposed. Many of these shocks seem to have their centres under the ocean, and many of those registered by seismological instruments have not been felt in any inhabited regions. These latter, therefore, are also supposed to be submarine. In accordance with this, a noted American seismologist, Professor See, now puts forward the view that all earthquakes of the world-shaking class have their primary cause beneath the ocean. Professor See has had special opportunities of study, having had charge of the Naval Observatory on Mare Island, California, during the great San Francisican earthquake. Briefly, his theory is that earthquakes are due to the expansive force of steam developed under the crust from the water which has leaked down from the ocean during the course of ages. The pressure of the deep sea on its bed is great enough, he maintains, to drive the water down some 15 or 20 miles, where its temperature would reach 2,000° C. In its endeavour to expand into steam, it shakes the rocks, and expels the molten matter from under the sea towards the land. The earth's crust along the sea coast is broken and pushed up, and the whole region is injected with lava, which is found under all the mountains. Only here and there does it reach the surface, and form volcanoes. Not only does Professor See explain earthquakes and volcanoes in this way; he also maintains that steam generated beneath the ocean accounts for the following phenomena:—The occurrence of volcanic islands in the ocean; the feeble attraction exerted by mountain masses on the plumb-line; the great sea waves which so often accompany earthquakes.

A FISHING PROBLEM.

"The Neglected Shad" is the title of an interesting paper by Mr. F. G. Aflalo in the "Outlook." And it would probably puzzle many of the readers of this title to say off-hand whether this little-known fish is a native of British waters or not. Yet, as the writer of the article makes clear, the shad is important both as a food and sporting fish. As regards the former point, he quotes Brillat Savarin, who called it the "joie de Careme," the delight of Lent. And the fact that the Americans, at great expense have acclimatised a nearly-related species from their Atlantic coasts in the rivers of California may be looked upon as a testimonial as regards the latter. The experiment, it may be noted, has been successful, and the shad now breeds in most of the rivers between Puget Sound and Point Conception. The shad is nearly related to the herring, belonging, indeed to the same genus, Clupea. It has, however, the habit of the salmon, ascending the rivers to spawn, and living the rest of the time in the sea. On the Rhine, where it is caught in large numbers, the shad is known as the maifisch, May being the month when it leaves the sea. This is the season when it appeals to the sportsman.

A FASTIDIOUS FISH.

One of the most remarkable facts about the shad is its apparent fastidiousness in the choice of rivers, and its consequent extremely restricted range. There are not more than six rivers in England where it is found, chief among these being the Severn and the Wye. As Mr. Aflalo remarks, not one river in fifty seems to suit it. It is somewhat difficult to understand why one river should suit the shad and not another. The waters of different rivers, however, differ widely in their mineral contents, and it may be that the fish are sensitive to these differences. Thus, the river Dee, which flows over a granite country, only contains a little over two grains of solid matter in a gallon, while the Thames, which obtains much limestone from the Cotswold Hills, contains nineteen. The swiftness of the current, the amount of mud carried down, the quantity of dissolved gases, &c., may also be factors determining the choice of the shad.

A favourite appetizer and Pick-me-up.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. The King.

MILO MALTED FOOD.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

It contains all the Elements necessary for building up the Constitution.

A never-failing Source of Strength to those ailing, or weak.

Equally beneficial to Infants, Aged, and Invalids. Palatable and nutritious, second only to mother's milk. No home should be without it. Hundreds of Certificates.

A most Eminent Bombay Physician and a Specialist for Women and Children writes as follows:—

"I find Milo an Excellent Food for Infants, Children, and convalescent Adults. It has been found particularly useful in cases of Diarrhœa in Children."

"I can conscientiously bear testimony to the efficacy of Milo Food as a good and reliable dietetic preparation for Children and Invalids."

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Absolutely untouched by hand.

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MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.

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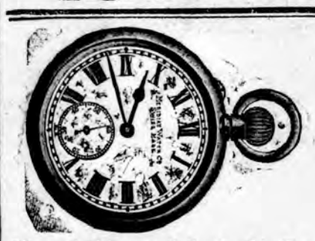

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Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or free by Parcel Post from LAMOIR, Pharm. Chemist, ROUEN, FRANCE.

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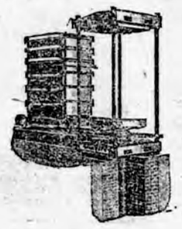
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



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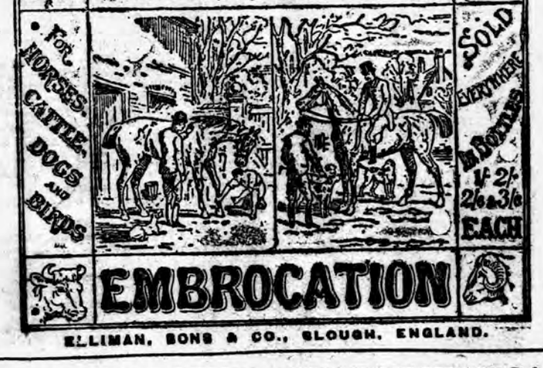

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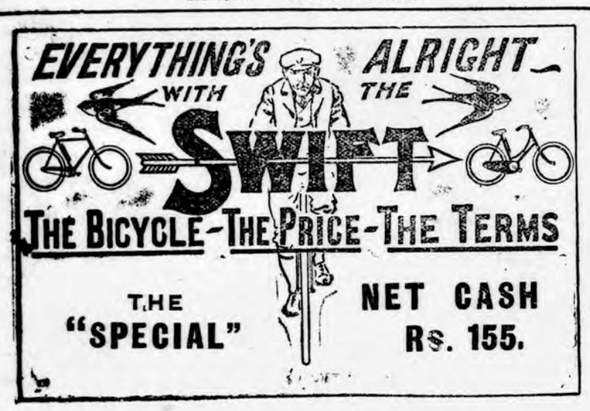

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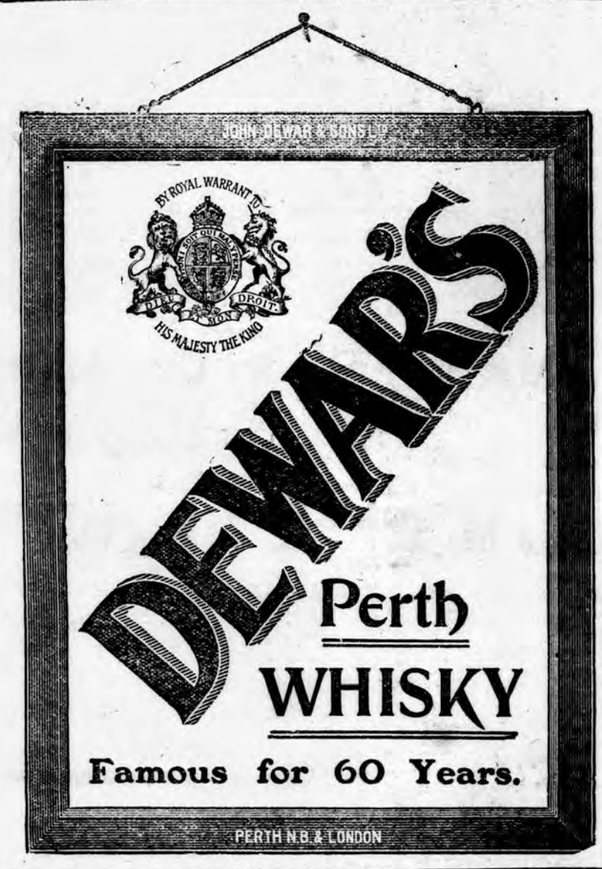

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